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FOR THE MILITARY AND NAVAL MAGAZINE.

The following narrative of the expedition against the Sauk and Fox Indians, last year, has been kindly furnished by an officer who served in Gen. Atkinson's Brigade. We have taken the liberty to omit the introductory paragraph.

INDIAN CAMPAIGN OF 1832.

The Sauks and Foxes, forming one nation of Indians, occupying, until 1831, more or less of the country on both banks of the Mississippi, for about 150 miles above, and the same distance below, Rock Island, have always manifested, as a people, a hostile feeling towards the people of the United States. During the war with Great Britain, they were active and exceedingly useful allies of the English; repeatedly, and (as they boast) always successfully engaged against us. Several detachments of our army and militia were, previously to 1815, defeated by this warlike people. Since the latter date, the hostile feeling has been *openly* shown, only by a portion of the combined nation, (*Sauks and Foxes*) called the "British Band," of which a chief called *Muck-ut-tay Mich-e-kaw-kaik* (the celebrated Black Hawk) *was* the head. This band occupied the territory on the east bank of the Mississippi, principally along the Rock River, and ordinarily numbered about 400 warriors.

By a treaty, duly signed and ratified, the Sauks and Foxes, previously to 1831, conveyed that portion of their country ly-

ing east of the Mississippi, to the United States; and our settlers advanced to the shores of Rock river; the Indians so far acknowledging the treaty as to abandon the country and cross the Mississippi, where the majority, (if not all) took up their residence for a time.

In 1831, (the spring) Major General Gaines, commanding the western department, learned, by express, that the Indians in great numbers had re-crossed the river, commenced a system of aggression on the whites, and, by threats, and in some instances by violence, had driven off many families, and bade fair to succeed in their design of breaking up the settlements along the frontier of Illinois. The General promptly moved, with such troops as he could find disposable, (the 6th regiment and a small portion of the 3rd) to the scene of difficulty. Here he found the tone of the Indians so high, and their deportment so insufferably insolent, that, apprehending the necessity of an immediate resort to blows, he called on the Governor of Illinois for an auxiliary force of mounted militia; and made preparations to enforce the demand he had already made of the Indians, to evacuate the ceded territory. After much delay, and an unusual display of reckless audacity* on the part of the Sauks and Foxes, they finally crossed again to the west side of the river, and executed a treaty, one article of which solemnly stipulated, that *they never would land again on the east bank of the Mississippi, without the consent of the President of the United States and the Governor of Illinois.*

Within four months after the signing of this treaty, a numerous war party of this very band ascended the Mississippi, *landed on the east bank*, and within the limits of the American village of *Prairie des Chiens*, attacked a body of Menominies, (a nation distinguished for their unalterable friendship for the United States) and murdered, it is believed, twenty-eight individuals. It was for the purpose of demanding and obtaining the leaders in this outrage on our flag and laws, that Brigadier General Atkinson was ordered with his regiment (the 6th) to ascend the Mississippi, in the spring of 1832; and although circumstances have shown, that the Secretary of War, with the acuteness of judgment for which he is distinguished, aided by a thorough knowledge of the Indian character, clearly foresaw the result to which the disposition of the Indians would lead; yet very few others anticipated any occurrences more bloody than those of the preceding spring.

On the 8th April, '32, the force under Gen. Atkinson,—six

* The Indians came openly armed into council with the General—a proceeding, it is believed without precedent among them. They used in speech the most violent and threatening language and gestures. Had not the General felt compassion for their infatuation, he would probably have chastised them on the spot.

companies of the 6th regiment, with an aggregate of about 280, embarked at Jefferson Barracks, and proceeded up the river, in obedience to the orders before mentioned. At the Des Moines Rapids (200 miles above) it was first learned by the detachment, that the Indians meditated, not only resistance to the demand for the surrender of the murderers, (which *talks* with some of the frontier commanders had taught them to expect,) but the seizing and holding the territory, "the debateable land," which they had already twice or thrice ceded to the United States. Accounts here gave the number of warriors at between 600 and 800, who had already ascended the river towards Rock Island. The detachment of Gen. Atkinson arrived at Rock Island about the 12th April, and there ascertained, that on that day, or the day before or after, the Indians had entered the mouth of Rock River, and were ascending it.

The General also received correct and undoubted information of their numbers and condition. Different traders and others had carefully counted them, and reported the number of efficient warriors to be about 650, consisting of the British band (the Black Hawk's) the friends of the war party who had committed the murders at Prairie des Chiens, and about 120 Kickapoos. They were subsequently joined, on Rock River, by the Prophet's band. About 450 of this force was mounted; and it is but doing them justice to say, that they were very efficient cavalry, armed with good guns, spears, and tomahawks, on well trained horses; they never, it is believed, came in contact with our mounted force (*both parties mounted*) that the Indians did not come off the victors, whatever might be the disparity of numbers. Under their intention of holding the country, the Indians had brought with them their families, and their moveables of every description. They had said to many traders, that they were "going to keep possession of their old hunting grounds, and would *never* turn their faces to the west again; that they would not strike the first blow, but that if the Americans attempted to drive them back, they were *able and willing to give the whites war to their hearts' content.*" Accordingly, their course up the Mississippi and Rock River was, for some time, marked with great forbearance and moderation.

General Atkinson immediately summoned such of the chiefs of the nation as had not participated in the movement—at the head of whom was *Pask-e-paw-ko*, *Waw-pel-to*, and *Ke-o-kuck*, demanded of them such of the murderers as were within their power, and warned them of the consequences which would result to them on their joining or aiding the invading bands. The murderers (three being all within the control of these chiefs) were promptly surrendered, and the General was assured of the fidelity of the chiefs towards the government of the United States. The conference was ended by an order from the Gen-

eral for the friendly Indians to return to their homes west of the Mississippi, and remain there.

Two messengers, one a friendly Sauk chief, the son of *Tay-e-mah*, and the other a half-breed, whose father was a Frenchman, and his mother a Sauk woman, were despatched to the Black Hawk, by Gen. A. not only officially ordering him and his people (in the name of the President) to return, but individually advising him of the consequences of his persisting in his present enterprise. The demand for the surrender of the murderers was also made.

Up to this time it appeared to have been the general belief among the officers of the army, as it certainly was the opinion of the writer of this, that the Indians, almost always "more sinned against than sinning," would, under the forbearing, dignified and determined course pursued by the General, be brought to a sense of their conduct and situation, and induced to comply with the demands of the government. But we were soon undeceived; the messengers returned, greatly alarmed, after having been abused and insulted, and compelled to escape at the risk of their lives. They brought from the Indians the most insolent and bullying replies to the General's message—generally, in amount, ridiculing his demands, and challenging the Americans to come against them. About this time, also, Henry Gratiot, Esq. the sub-agent for the Winnebagoes of the mining country, obeying the impulse of his duty, intrepidly proceeded to the Black Hawk's camp, (near the Prophet's village) for the purpose of holding a council with the chiefs, to ascertain their object, and to warn them to return. The Indians not only refused to hear him, but tore down his American flag, erected the British flag, and took Mr. G. prisoner. There is little doubt that his fate would have been sealed, but for the interposition of the Winnebagoes, who purchased him of the Sauks, and restored him to liberty. We also learned, that the Sauks and Foxes had been instigated to their present course by the Prophet, (*Waw-be-ka-schick*) or the "*white cloud*," a half Winnebagoe and half Sauk, and possessing much influence with both nations from his assumption of the sacred character, from his talents, his inveterate hostility to the Americans, and his cold-blooded cruelty.

General Atkinson, an officer possessing all the requisites for command—military skill, undaunted courage and perseverance, together with a knowledge of the Indian character, now commenced vigorous preparations for a campaign. He ordered such troops as could, with safety, be called from Forts Crawford and Leavenworth, to reinforce him; and was, in consequence, joined at Rock Island by four companies of the 1st Infantry, and subsequently at Dixon's Ferry, by two more companies of the 6th regiment from Fort Leavenworth. He took

measures for collecting provisions and stores, and means for their transportation; a work of exceeding difficulty under all the circumstances, but in the execution of which he would doubtless have encountered greater delays, but for the efficient assistance derived from the different branches of the general staff. He notified the Governor of Illinois, (Reynolds) that the Indians had ascended Rock River, and entered the territories of the State in a hostile attitude. Lastly, the General took measures to secure the neutrality of the adjoining Indian nations, or should he deem it proper, their assistance. These preparations detained the troops at Rock Island three or four weeks, during much of which period, the weather was unusually cold and rainy, and our tents quite unfit for service, and useless as a shelter.

About the 9th day of May, provisions and boats having been collected, and a force of 1800 militia (1500 of whom were mounted) arrived, who had been ordered by Governor Reynolds to report themselves to the commander of the United States' troops; our force moved up Rock River; the regulars and a battalion of militia infantry under the command of Col. Taylor, 1st infantry and the mounted force under Brigadier Gen. Whitesides. Governor Reynolds accompanied this latter corps in person. The mounted brigade was ordered to proceed to the Prophet's village, about 30 or 40 miles by land, and 60 or 70 by water; while the regular force was charged with the severe and unpleasant duty of dragging up the river the provisions and stores for the whole, in boats, one a *keel* of 90 tons, one of 30 tons, and a number of Mackinac boats. It is unnecessary to describe this duty, further than to say, that the weather was cold; and that for many days the troops, so employed, had not a dry thread on them; compelled to wade against a rapid stream, dragging or lifting the boats along, from day-break until night. On our arrival at the Prophet's village, it was found that the mounted militia had advanced to Dixon's Ferry. About 30 miles below the last named point, an express informed our commander of the defeat of a battalion of the militia, under Major Stillman; and the troops were hastened forward with all possible despatch. At Dixon's Ferry, about 120 miles from the Mississippi, (by water) we learned the particulars of the *first* affair.

Major Stillman, commanding a volunteer battalion of Illinois militia, who had joined Governor Reynolds at Dixon's Ferry, and never been for a moment under the orders of Gen. Atkinson, had been detached by the Governor, at his own solicitation, to endeavour to ascertain the position of the Indians.—Deceived by some individuals, who assured him that they had reconnoitred the country for 45 miles above Whiteside's camp, and that there were no Indians within that distance, Stillman

encamped an hour before sunset, at 25 miles from Dixon's, in a well-chosen position, on a stream, since called *Stillman's run*. Very soon after pitching tents and unsaddling, some Indians were discovered on the open prairie, at a mile or two distance. The camp entirely filled a small open wood, which was on every side surrounded by open and clear prairie, slightly undulating; the strongest fortress could hardly have been more efficiently defended against a savage force than the camp in question, where an hundred men *ought* to have repulsed ten times their numbers of an attacking force. On the discovery of the Indians, (only two or three in number) the militia sallied out, as all agree, in great confusion—some with saddles, and some without, and pursued and *captured* these Indians. Some one called out that three or four others were in sight; on which another pursuit occurred, in still greater disorder: the last Indians were overtaken, and two of them killed, it is said *unresistingly* and *without provocation*. In a few minutes others were descried advancing; their numbers, no doubt, appeared in the dusk of the evening much greater than they really were, and a panic seized the whites. "*Sauva qui peut*," was the word; or rendered into backwood English, "the devil take the hindmost!" and the whole corps fled, without firing a well-directed shot. They passed, running directly through their camp, plunged into the creek, and did not halt until they arrived at Dixon's, where they came straggling in for twenty hours. Twelve of the whites and four of the Indians, including those first wantonly slain, were killed. It is asserted by the enemy that this route was caused by less than one hundred Indians, and the pursuit continued through the night by less than thirty. There were doubtless many gallant fellows in Stillman's corps, and it is difficult to account for this, as well as other similar affairs, between the whites and the Indians, save by attributing it to want of discipline, and of mutual confidence among themselves.

The army continued their advance up Rock River to *Stillman's run*, having left the defeated corps to guard the sick, wounded and provisions at the *depôt* at Dixon's. At Stillman's run, Gen. Atkinson was overtaken by an express, with intelligence that the corps left to guard the *depôt* had determined to abandon their charge and *return home*. He also ascertained that the enemy had moved rapidly up Sycamore Creek, (called by the Indians "*Kish-waw-kee*") towards its head. The mounted force (now about 2,000) was despatched in pursuit, and the regular infantry ordered to occupy the *depôt* at Dixon's Ferry. Whitesides accordingly moved up Sycamore Creek, with his command for two or three days, pursuing, without however being able to get sight of the enemy. The next intelligence from this corps, received by the General, gave the information that they had pro-

ceeded across the country to the Illinois River, and disbanded themselves, or been discharged. This was said to have been brought about from some cause connected with the local political parties of the State.

The General, with his staff, immediately proceeded across the country, to the Illinois River, and by much exertion succeeded in inducing a few companies of mounted men to volunteer to assist in protecting the settlements.

Within a few hours after the General's departure, intelligence arrived at the Ferry, by express, that the enemy had struck the settlements at different points, 80 or 90 miles apart, and committed butcheries with all the accustomed horrors of Indian warfare. On the same day, the report of a few mounted men of the disbanded militia, who arrived, induced the serious apprehension, that the General had been cut off in his journey across the country. Fortunately our fears proved to be without foundation. Among the sufferers, the fate of no one excited more sympathy than that of Felix St. Vrain, Esq. Indian Agent for the Sauks and Foxes, who had accompanied the army to Dixon's Ferry, where he had obtained leave to return and secure his family at Rock Island. On his way to Galena, with a party of seven men, they were attacked by a large party of Indians commanded by the Prophet, and Mr. St. Vrain and three others most barbarously murdered; the others made their escape.

By indefatigable exertions Gen. Atkinson succeeded, in less than three weeks, in calling out a new militia mounted force, (for it was already found that the war could not be successfully prosecuted against a well-mounted enemy, by infantry alone,) in organizing it anew, and in procuring provisions and *land* transportation for a new movement.

In the meantime, however, several little affairs occurred.— Two companies of regular troops, with a company of mounted men, had been despatched to Kellogg's Grove, for the purpose of occupying the country between Rock and Fever Rivers, and dispersing a party of the enemy known to be lurking therein. While there, the Indians, who daily watched the movements of this detachment and the different portions of it, in their various excursions, carefully avoided the regular troops; but seizing their opportunity, they attacked the militia on their return to the camp, and beat them, killing three of their number. The Indians lost four. After remaining at Kellogg's Grove ten days, this party was ordered in, and it was replaced by a battalion of militia 250 strong, commanded by Major Dement. This battalion, the day after their arrival at the position, were attacked and defeated by 130 Indians under command of the *Black Hawk*, who drove the whites into their stockade, and besieged them, until relieved by Gen. Pozey with the residue of the brigade, when the Indians leisurely withdrew.—

About this time, also, Gen. Dodge, (now Col. Dodge of the United States' Dragoons) with a party of 28 mounted men, learned that certain murders had been committed in the neighborhood of Fort Hamilton, and pursued the murderers. Dodge and his party overtook the enemy, (who they found to be a party of fifteen Sauks,) and after a sharp conflict, killed every one of them with loss of three whites.

On the 28th June, the army again advanced on the enemy. Our force consisted of upwards of 400 regular infantry, and Henry's brigade of 1,000 mounted militia. Brig. Gen. Brady, of the United States' Army, had in the mean time joined, and by order of Gen. A. assumed command of this division of regulars and militia. A company of regulars were left to guard the *depôt* at Dixon's Ferry, and Pozey's and Alexander's brigades detached and disposed so as to protect the settlements. On the third July we found ourselves in the neighborhood of the enemy, who however occupied an inaccessible position, in a swamp a few miles from us. They had retired before us, and in several instances we found in their camps scalps and *heads* previously taken and left in triumph. They also for several days, left in their camps a sort of *guide-post*, with a wisp of hay done up, and so fixed as to indicate their direction. This, however, was mere bravado, as they avoided a conflict, though it was eagerly sought by the army. The force of the enemy, at this time, could not have been far from 1,000 efficient warriors, nearly all mounted.

Our marching had become exceedingly disagreeable and difficult; wading through swamps and morasses; our provisions and baggage on pack-horses, frequently damaged and falling short by the horses sinking in the swamps. Every exertion had been made to procure guides, but in vain. Such Winnebagoes or Pottawattomies as joined us or could be taken, were either ignorant or treacherous.

On the 6th July we reached a deep and muddy stream, called, most inaptly, *white water*, beyond which, we were informed by the Winnebagoes, we should find the enemy. With much difficulty we forded or swam this stream, or rather the first of its three branches; and after a perplexing march of twelve or fifteen miles, we arrived where the friendly Indians assured the General with one voice, that further advance was impossible, having arrived, as they said, and as it appeared, at a *wilderness* of that description of morass called by the French *terre tremblante*. We had no resource but to retrace our march, for the purpose of reaching and crossing Rock River, to reach the enemy by moving up the other bank. Arrived again at the mouth of White water, the mounted force under Generals Henry and Dodge was despatched with the pack horses to Fort Winnebago for provisions.

Under these vexations and disappointments, we had the satisfaction of knowing that our enemy were completely besieged ; cut off from all their resources. Gen. Atkinson knew that they must soon be driven by famine to give us battle or to retreat from their present position, when he had little doubt of overtaking them. He, therefore, took such measures as prevented their escape. To enable a company to guard our provisions and sick, when we should again advance, a stockade was erected, which was called *Fort Kosh-ko-nong*. Here we learned by despatches from Major Gen. Scott to our commander, of the arrival of that officer with his troops at Chicago, and that the "Asiatic cholera" was raging among them :—this was the first intimation any individual of our command had received of the existence of this disease on this continent. We also received other disagreeable and mortifying intelligence through the public prints and from *other sources*—the censure conveyed in insinuations and inuendoes by certain prints ; the information from private letters ; and perhaps the *tone* of official despatches, all gave us too clearly to understand, that thus far for our toil, exposure, and exertions, we had received nothing but censure ; how unjustly, every individual of the army knew and felt.

On the arrival of the provisions, a new guide (an Indian chief,) was procured, who promised to conduct the army to the enemy's camp ; his services were gladly accepted, and the army once more advanced, through the swamps, in the direction of the enemy. When again within a few hours march of them, the night set in, with the most tremendous storm of rain and wind, thunder and lightning, that the writer ever witnessed. Before morning, an officer overtook us with information from Gen. Henry, that the enemy had retreated, by crossing Rock River, and that the mounted corps of Henry and Dodge, having fallen on the fresh trail of the retreating Indian army, had taken that trail in pursuit, after despatching the express to Gen. Atkinson. Instantly we commenced our retrograde movement again ; that evening arrived at Fort Kosh-ko-nong : the next day passed round *Lake Kosh-ko-nong*, and forded Rock River below the Lake.

Our marches were now forced and severe. One day we marched, it is believed, near twenty miles, during a hot day, without water. Before the arrival of the army at the Wisconsin, we were met by the intelligence that Henry and Dodge had come up with and attacked the rear of the enemy near the river, and defeated it. Rafts were forthwith constructed at the Wisconsin, and the army crossed that river, at a small place called Helena, on the 27th July ; and within two hours afterwards struck the trail of the enemy. Their trail gave evidence that their numbers must be considerable. Their order of march

was in three parallel columns. Over the dry prairie, the route of each column was worn from two to six inches in the earth; and where the ground was such as for a moment to interrupt their regular order of march, their trail appeared like an ordinary road which had been travelled for years, wanting only the tracks of wheels.

From this time until we reached the Mississippi, we continued without deviation to follow the trail of the enemy, having no other guide; and it led, doubtless with a view of baffling the army, over such a country as, I venture to say, has seldom been marched over: at one moment ascending hills, which appeared almost perpendicular; through the thickest forest; then plunging through morasses; fording to our necks, creeks and rivers; passing defiles, where a hundred resolute men might repulse thousands, whatever their courage or capacity; next clambering up and down mountains perfectly bald, without so much as a bush to sustain a man. It was in this march that our infantry regained their confidence in their own powers, which (lacking the powers of rapid locomotion to make a dash against the enemy,) had been somewhat impaired early in the campaign. They far outmarched the horsemen, nearly all of whose horses were broken down.

The enemy were under the impression that it was impossible for us to follow them; and to that error we probably owe our ultimate success in overtaking them, or at least in bringing them to action, on grounds of equality. We, each day, made two of their day's marches, and passed one or two of their camps. We frequently passed their dead, who, exhausted by wounds or fatigue, had expired, and fallen from their horses: on the 1st August we passed the bodies of eleven. A little before sunset that day, we learned from a prisoner that the enemy were but a few miles in advance of us. Up to this time, not a man of the army knew where we were, save that we were north of the Wisconsin, and on the enemy's track. We marched until after dark, hastily encamped, slept two or three hours, when reveille beat, and we were again in march before day-break on the 2nd August.

At a little after sunrise, we discovered the curtain of mist hanging over the Mississippi, and the scouts in advance (a detachment of Dodge's corps) announced the vicinity of the enemy. We were halted for an instant, our knapsacks and baggage thrown off, and our pack horses left. We then advanced rapidly into the timbered land; and the occasional shots in advance confirmed the report of the scouts. This firing was from a select rear-guard of the enemy, about seventy in number.

Our order of battle was promptly arranged, under the personal supervision of Gen. Atkinson; the centre composed of

the regular troops, about 380 in number, and Dodge's corps, about 150; the right, of the remains of Pozey's and Alexander's brigades, probably in all 250 men; the left, of Henry's brigade, in number not far from 400 men. This last was, throughout the campaign, a most excellent militia brigade, and well commanded. The army advanced by heads of companies, over a space of two or three miles. At length, after descending a bluff, almost perpendicular, we entered a bottom thickly and heavily wooded, covered also with much under-brush and fallen timber, and overgrown with rank weeds and grass; plunged through a bayou of stagnant water, our men as usual holding up their arms and cartridge boxes. A moment after, we heard the yells of the enemy; closed with them, and the action commenced.

As I have already been more prolix than I had intended, I refer your readers to the official account of the battle. Suffice it to say, that quarters were in no instance asked or granted. The official reports give the number of killed of the enemy, at 150; though doubtless many were killed in the river and elsewhere, whose bodies were never seen afterwards. Our loss was but 27, among whom was one officer, Lieut. Bowman, a gallant fellow of Henry's brigade. This disparity of loss was probably owing to the rapid charge made by our troops on the enemy, giving them time to deliver but one confused fire.— About 150 horses were taken or killed. The Black Hawk, the Prophet, and some other chiefs escaped from the action, but were brought in by the Winnebagoes, and the friendly portion of the Sauks, and ultimately delivered to the commanding general.

After the action, 100 Sioux warriors presented themselves, and asked leave to pursue on the trail of such of the enemy as had escaped. This was granted, and the Sioux, after two days pursuit, overtook and killed 50 or 60, mostly, it is feared, women or children.

The afternoon previous to the action, the steamboat *Warrior*, on her return from the Sioux villages above, with some officers and 20 or 30 soldiers of the United States' army, discovered the Indian army on the bank of the Mississippi, (exactly where General Atkinson subsequently attacked them,) engaged in constructing rafts, and other means of crossing the river. The enemy for some time endeavoured to decoy the steamboat to the shore, assuring those on board, that they (the Indians) were Winnebagoes, &c. A sharp skirmish was finally the result, in which several of the Indians were killed, and one soldier wounded. The Indian loss is differently reported by themselves at from 7 to 23. The steamboat returned to Prairie des Chiens, and arrived again opportunely at the close of the action the following day.

The troops moved down the river to Prairie des Chiens, where they were met by Maj. Gen. Scott, who with his staff had left the brigade at Chicago, prostrated by an enemy far more terrible than the savages—the *cholera*—and was hastening to take part in the campaign. The wounded were left at this place, and the army descended to Rock Island, where they arrived in fine health and spirits on the 9th August. Indeed, it is astonishing how perfectly healthy the troops had been, during much and great exposure to the ordinary causes of disease; up to this time, not a death from disease had occurred during the campaign, among the regular troops. They had borne, without the slightest murmur, their fatigues and privations, and scarcely an occasion for the most trifling punishment had been given, from the time the army took the field. It has never been the fortune of the writer, during a service of twenty years, to witness for a length of time, the conduct of any command so perfectly exemplary.

About the 20th August the troops from Chicago arrived, under the command of Col. Eustis, and were encamped about four miles from the command of General Atkinson. Poor fellows! we listened with sincere condolence to the tale of their wretched sufferings from disease; few of us imagining that we should call on them, so soon, to reciprocate our sympathy.

About the 26th August, a case of *cholera* exhibited itself; this was followed by several others, and the ravages of this shocking disease then became truly dreadful. The troops were encamped in wretched tents, in close order of encampment, and for several days of continued cold rain, the pestilence raged. Every man in camp could hear the groans and screams of each individual attacked by spasms, which added greatly to the horrors of the scene. During a very few days, 4 officers and upwards of 50 rank and file, out of about 300 infantry became its victims. The rangers, also, (encamped near them) suffered severely. It is but rendering justice to Major Gen. Scott (then our commander) to say, that his conduct at Rock Island during the period of horrors, was worthy the hero of Chippewa, Fort George, and Niagara. By his example, exciting confidence and courage; fearlessly exposing himself to disease and death, in its most terrible form, in his attentions alike to the officer and the private soldier; while he enforced, with the most vigilant care, the strictest sanitary regulations. At length the troops were moved across the Mississippi, (not out of sight of their late camp) and the pestilence ceased.

The Indians sued for peace. A treaty was held at Rock Island, by which the whole country east of the Mississippi, called the mining district, and a large tract on the west bank, (probably in the whole about 8,000,000 acres) was ceded to the United States, and all the surviving insurgent chiefs of note

were to remain in confinement, as hostages, during the pleasure of the President.

And thus ended the Sauk war!

About the 28th September, the troops were ordered to their respective stations.

In the foregoing narrative, the writer is aware that he might have more interested his readers by details of individual scenes; but the fear of being insufferably prolix, has induced him to confine himself to a general account of the campaign, leaving the minutiae to some future opportunity. He is aware, that in his views of causes and results, he must necessarily differ from some, but he believes this narrative will be acknowledged to be in the main correct.

H.

The communication which follows was forwarded anonymously, with a condition by the writer, "that if any part is published, the whole shall be." The only parts to which the editor would have objected are, the address to the President of the United States and the references to him individually, as inappropriate and not according to the style usually adopted in discussing subjects in a periodical work;—in newspapers, the custom is different. Had the editor been left at discretion, he would have omitted the first and last paragraphs and all references or address to the President. If it be desirable to bring to his notice any subject within the scope of his authority, he is no doubt ready to listen to suggestions, and to apply the remedy where needed.

The remarks of a writer would be quite as likely to attract the notice of those, whose attention it is desirable to draw to a subject, if made in general terms, as if addressed individually.

These observations are offered, not only with reference to the communication in question, but to the ordinary course recommended to be pursued by writers in similar cases.

The evils and inconveniences of which the writer complains are feelingly described, and in such a way too, as to leave little or no doubt that he has himself witnessed them. His suggestions are well deserving of, and it is hoped may receive, consideration from those who have the power to apply the corrective.

FOR THE MILITARY AND NAVAL MAGAZINE.

THE ARMY.

To the President of the United States.

SIR—Believing you cannot feel indifferent to the interests of a profession with which a large share of your distinguished fame is identified, an humble member thereof is emboldened to bring to your especial notice a subject over which you only

can take a controlling cognizance, as with you only lies the remedial power to check the evil of which the writer is about to complain.

There are many matters appertaining to the Army, calling loudly for a supervising and reforming attention, most of which had their origin in a remote day, and under peculiar circumstances. Of these, there are some owing their present existence to the absence of *individual* concernment in them, how large soever may be that of the *public*; while others find support in *personal* interest and guardianship manifested in the frequent and loud expression of opinion on the part of those who are benefitted. Among the first class may be numbered the Articles of War, and several other enactments relative to the Military establishment. Of these, it is not the intention of the writer to speak; for however satisfied in his own mind of their susceptibility of, and indeed the necessity of their amendment, he deems the subject as too nearly a judicial one to warrant a gratuitous offer of *his* opinions. Among the second class may be enumerated certain alleged rights and privileges of persons and of corps; such, for example, as the *right* of a senior to a separate command, although the *interest of the Government* may require that a junior should have such command; such as the *claim* to promotion by virtue of seniority, when the *interest of Government* requires it to be otherwise; (see complaints about recent appointments in the Ordnance and Dragoons); and when, indeed, the practice of promoting by seniority, so far from finding its origin in a *right*, owes its existence to the beneficent *supposition* by Government that the senior, *as such*, is best fitted for advancement; and, again; such as the *claim* of particular arms of service, to a particular class of posts, &c. It is the object of this article to ascertain the basis and strength of this *last* mentioned pretension, as it of all has heretofore attracted the least attention. The other subjects of this second class, embracing some not stated, although not definitely settled, and *beyond question* by regulations, as they should be, are yet from frequent *practical* construction approximating to a sound decision. Such is not the fact, however, with the point to which your attention is invited; for although long acquiescence in a certain routine or distribution may seem to have put the matter to rest, it can be shown beyond doubt, if necessary, that such acquiescence by one at least of the parties concerned, did not grow out of any conviction that justice was fully meted out to them; but, that, it had its origin in that chivalric, soldier-like feeling which forbade personal considerations being opposed to public arrangements, and which looked to *un-importuned authority* for its due, rather than to loud complaints, however just, or written memorials, however able—a course that would not now be departed from, but that the wri-

ter is prepared to show that *public* considerations as well as interests of a personal character call for a reform in the matter now to be examined.

In a series of years past the Artillery and Infantry of the Army have been distributed, the former on the sea-coast in the several fortifications, and the latter on the Indian frontier, for the most part in temporary cantonments—the former amidst the enjoyment of luxuries, the pleasures of society, the repose of peace—the latter often remote from comfort, far distant from friends, and frequently engaged in warfare with the savage. During the long period of this distribution but one or two changes have been made affecting the Artillery, and these involving no privations, no fatigues; while the Infantry, almost without an exception, have been year after year, employed either in constructing cantonments, opening roads, changing posts, or warring with Indians. The Artillery, not thankful that they have so long enjoyed undisturbed by their brethren of the Infantry the advantages they have possessed, have at length asserted as a *right* what they should have esteemed themselves fortunate in having the opportunity of acknowledging as a *favour*, and in the plenitude of fancied security, have claimed the *fee simple*, forgetting that they are in fact but mere *tenants at will*.

"The fortifications," say they, "are the appropriate stations of the Artillery, and should be exclusively garrisoned by them—what would the Infantry do in them?"

Is this exclusive right to garrison the fortifications founded in law? They cannot pretend it. From the organization of the first corps of Artillery in 1790, after the adoption of the Constitution, to the present moment, not a word is to be found on our statute books to sustain such a position. Does it grow out of the peculiar adaptation of their acquirements to the particular armament of fortifications? As there would be some *plausibility* in an affirmative answer we will endeavour to ascertain whether it possesses any thing more. What then are the duties *performed* by the Artillery, and where and how do they acquire a knowledge of them? It is almost superfluous to remark that the *habitual* duties of the Artillery are those of Infantry, and that the Artillery duties are merely *occasional*. The latter consist in the exercise of the piece, in loading and firing it, and about once in a twelve month at a very few of the posts in the discharge of a few shells. These duties are acquired and performed, first, by officers educated at the Military School; and secondly, by men promiscuously enlisted for the Army at large. Are they such as could not be learned and performed by officers and men of Infantry? Obviously, not; for the officers of Infantry go through the same course of instruction at the Military Academy, that officers of Artillery do,

and the men of the two arms of service being indiscriminately selected from the recruiting depot for the several corps, those of neither can be said to possess greater aptitude for learning a particular description of tactics than those of the other; nay, further, the *fact* is, and it is a stubborn one too, that *these very Artillery duties*, the throwing of shells probably excepted, *are actually performed by our Infantry*, at their several stations, where, as is generally the case, they have been furnished with the proper means. Where then is the greater fitness of the Artillery for service in the fortifications under existing circumstances? We think we have shown it does not exist, and we will go further and say, that owing to the system of instruction the Government has wisely directed to be pursued, the peculiar fitness of one description of force *to a very great degree* for a particular description of duty is not expected. Our Army being small it has been an object with the Executive to make the several parts of it acquainted measurably with the duties of all the parts. This is manifest in the instruction of the Artillery in Infantry tactics, and of the Infantry in Artillery duties, of Battalion companies in Light Infantry movements, and of Light Infantry and Rifle companies in the duties of battalion companies, of the Artillery in Ordnance services, and of the Ordnance officers in the Artillery duties; and finally, in the uniformity of the course of studies at the Military Institution at West Point. "What would Infantry do in the fortifications?" We answer—*precisely what the Artillery now do*. The question seems to imply that such a distribution would be a novel one. We grant that in *our* service it would, although we are not entirely without instances of such a disposition of the Infantry; but if we refer to the English and European services we will find that nothing is more common. There is scarcely a colonial fortress of England to be named, that is not garrisoned by Infantry, and the practice in reference to those of France, Spain, and other nations having colonies, is equally a settled one.

Having, as we think, established our position, that there is nothing peculiar in the acquirements of the Artillery which make them in a peculiar degree better adapted to the service of the fortifications in time of peace than the Infantry, we will now proceed to our next position, viz:—that the *public interest* requires a change in the existing distribution of the troops.

We scarcely need remind *you*, Sir, whose opportunity of observing mankind have been so great, that the hope of improving their condition operates so continually and so powerfully on the minds of men, that it enters into all their calculations, and sustains them under every vicissitude of fortune; causing them to endure privations with patience, toil with cheerfulness, and danger without dismay—that, deprived of it, their zeal would

wither into indifference, their energy into feebleness, and their duties, once performed with alacrity, would assume the unpleasing shape of *tasks*. No profession or calling is exempt from the influence of this moral lever. That of arms is probably least affected by it, and yet, what actuates *him*, "i' the imminent danger of the deadly breach?" the desire for glory. Why o'er the pallid cheek of the expiring chieftain, as prostrate on the battle plain he views his conquered foe, passes that approving smile? It is, that with each faint, succeeding pulse, he feels he nears "the steep where Fame's proud temple stands afar," his glazed eye already beholding the honored niche that is destined to receive him. But the excitement of war past, what consolation carries he with him, who, when his country commands, hurries to burning climes, or distant wilds? It is the soothing reflection, that a few years over, he will return to meet the greeting smiles of expecting friends; that his services—his sufferings will be duly appreciated by his Government; and, finally, that having taken his share of privation, he will enjoy also his share of comfort and of ease! Tell him, however, as he commences his march for such inhospitable positions, that *he is to return no more, that there will be no relief to his sufferings*—and especially remind him, that *he has comrades, who, while he will be encountering never ending dangers and difficulties, will be permitted to enjoy equally lasting pleasures*—tell him this—and we ask, what but the iron hand of *necessity* would impel him to advance one step? Hard as such a case would doubtless be, we believe that there are, notwithstanding, many that may be found, even in our service, practically approximating to it, and that have had a decidedly injurious effect upon the public interests.

The Infantry at an early period, after the late war, was distributed on the inland frontier, and almost each succeeding year has added to the extreme remoteness of their exile positions. Some of the regiments have been affected more than others. The 7th for instance, has been something like ten years, 800 miles up the Arkansas; the 6th was about 8 years the same distance up the Missouri, 350 miles up which a part of it still remains; the 5th was for about the same period 2,000 miles up the Mississippi, where a portion of the 1st now is; the latter regiment having within the same time, as also the 3d, undergone every change of clime between the latitude of 30° and 45° . The 2d and 4th probably have been the most favoured, and yet some of their positions have been extremely remote, inclement, and insalubrious. During this long period of banishment (which, indeed, is only a portion of the whole term) not the least prospect has been held out of a relief; on the contrary, every change has had the effect of plunging them more deeply into the wilderness. That so discouraging prospects to

individuals should operate injuriously upon the *public* interests is not to be wondered at. Some of the most promising officers have abandoned, and more are now preparing to abandon the service in disgust—we repeat—*the most promising*, and of those who remain there are few who are not constrained by *necessity*. The young will not consent to waste their youth and manhood in the desert—the husband is unwilling to doom his wife to *perpetual* exile—and the father finds no facilities for the education of his children. Look, Sir, at the register of resignations, and you will discover how infinitely greater is the number from the Infantry than from the Artillery—and that nearly all of them are attributable to the causes we have stated, there can be no question.

There is another view of this case in which it is also discoverable that the public interests suffer. The positions to which we have alluded in being distant from society, and many from civilization, are of course also remote from the healthful influence of public opinion, and the absence of the latter, it cannot be denied, has had a tendency to impair the morals of many who otherwise would have proved an ornament to their profession. It is a sage remark of the author of “Lacon,” that *in Camp one's mind is improved at the risk of one's morals*. The sentiment is equally true of a monotonous garrison life in time of peace, wherein want of employment, when the mind is not well regulated, is too apt to prove food to foolish amusements which are destined soon to terminate in vicious indulgences. The youthful graduate of the Military Academy is peculiarly exposed to such deleterious circumstances. Just escaped from severe restraint, he throws a loose rein upon the neck of his conduct and imagination, trusting to his ability to draw it up for escape from a stumble or a fall. Unsuspicious, confident in the strength of his morals, he does not hesitate to do what he sees others do, and in the end, from the absence of good society, the little prospect of again mixing in it, and the want of intellectual amusements, he is seen to fall a prey to idle habits and bad example. Our distant western posts are peculiarly calculated for such unfortunate results, and those who escape them (and we are proud to acknowledge that there are a great many) show a strength of mind deserving of all commendation. The effects of these exile stations may therefore also be discovered in the register of deaths and dismissals, a large portion of which are doubtless the consequence of the circumstances to which we have had reference, and which the Government therefore has an interest, if it cannot destroy, in diminishing. One of the best means of effecting so desirable an object would unquestionably be a periodical relief of the western garrisons. The prospect of restoration to society and friends, would prove an incentive to the continuance of such

conduct as would be acceptable to society and friends, while the subjection again to public opinion would operate to check vice in its incipient state, and might even lead to reformation in cases that would otherwise prove hopeless. To say that none but the weak and the worthless would yield to such circumstances as we have adverted to, would be an error, for even in situations affording infinitely fewer temptations, judicial wisdom—scholastic love—morality itself, have been known to bend, to break, and finally, to fall.

If we compare the practice of our service in reference to the subject under consideration with that of others, we will find that ours probably is the only nation that requires of *one* portion of its troops a series of disagreeable services without any prospect of a respite. England not only affords relief at stated periods to her distant forces, but grants to her troops on certain stations peculiarly unpleasant, an increase of their pay; and in periodical changes of corps, France and other European powers, are equally considerate. And yet, there is scarcely a Colonial post of either of those nations that operates so completely as a banishment, as do three-fourths of those of this country, on a cordon stretching from the Sault de St. Marie to the mouth of the Sabine.

Having now, Sir, as we hope, established our positions, viz: first, that there are no peculiar reasons why the Artillery should in time of peace exclusively garrison the fortifications, and, secondly, that the *public* interest requires a change in the present distribution of the Army, we will conclude by urgently and respectfully calling your attention to the subject.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W.

P. S. We omitted to mention in the proper place, that there are other positions besides the fortifications, to which the Artillery seem to have laid equal claim, and with still less reason. We allude to certain Barracks and Arsenals on the sea-board. Surely the duties being simply those of PROTECTION, the Infantry are not less adequate to them than are the Artillery.

We may probably be told that the Artillery occupy the Arsenals for the purposes of instruction in Ordnance duties. Such is the *theory*, we know. Practically, however, the truth is otherwise; for at most of the Arsenals there are not the means of making even a rocket.

FOR THE MILITARY AND NAVAL MAGAZINE.

STRICTURES

ON THE "RULES AND ARTICLES OF WAR."

Among the other objects to which the Military and Naval Magazine is devoted, I conceive it offers a medium by which any errors or discrepancies, which time or inadvertence may have suffered to creep into the service, may be remedied or obviated; provided such strictures are expressed in a spirit of candor and temperance.

The writer of this has served some fourteen years in the service, a portion of which time he has devoted to the study of the Civil and Military Laws of his country; and therefore may fairly be presumed not to be ignorant of the practical operation of those laws to his profession. With this preface and your permission, Mr. Editor, I propose to offer to the public, a few brief strictures on the "Rules and Articles of War." By the "2nd Article of War," all officers and soldiers are earnestly recommended, &c. to attend divine service, and for any *indecent* or *irreverent* behavior at such place of divine worship, a commissioned officer shall be brought before a General Court Martial, there to be publicly and severely reprimanded by the President. Non-commissioned officers or soldiers so offending, shall for the *first* be fined *one sixth of a dollar*, and so on. Now, I cannot believe the Legislature views such offences as less criminal than drunkenness or disrespect to a superior, (which are punished with greater severity by the same laws,) nor can I for a moment suppose they intended indirectly to encourage such gross misconduct. How, then, shall we reconcile the inadequate and conflicting punishments awarded in these different cases? I can only suppose that they were hastily and inadvertently copied from the British articles of war, enacted subsequently to the restoration of Charles II. The punishment of such offences should be placed on the same footing with other criminal or capital crimes, or left to the good sense and discretion of a Court Martial.

In the 9th Article of War, the expression "superior officer" is made use of. In reviewing the proceedings of a Court Martial, held at Fort Leavenworth, (in 1826 or 1827) for the trial of a soldier who had killed or murdered a *sergeant*, the then President of the United States decided, that the words were applicable to *commissioned officers only*. This I believe to be strictly and legally a correct decision. The custom and practice of service, previous to this, (if I am rightly informed) had construed this differently, and made the article applicable to the

killing or murdering a non-commissioned officer. As the article now stands, there is no adequate *military* punishment for the highest of military and civil crimes.

Under the 45th Article, it has been held by many Courts Martial, that an officer must be in charge of some guard, party, &c. and a soldier on some specific duty, such as guard-duty, a fatigue-party, roll-call, &c. before they come within the meaning of the words of the article. This I hold to be incorrect. I contend that all officers and soldiers, (though they should be on a leave of absence, as well as doing duty with their companies and regiments) though not on any *particular* detail or duty, are still in a military and moral sense, amenable by the article, more especially the former, who should be at all times an example of rectitude to the soldier. It cannot be supposed that such gross misconduct should be passed over unnoticed, merely because the delinquent was not on some specific detail. An officer, strictly speaking, is *always on duty*. It is true the 99th Article removes this difficulty in *minor offences*, but the 45th, in its application to commissioned officers, is only cognizable before a General Court Martial.

The 46th Article awards *death*, &c. to any *sentinel* who shall be found sleeping on his *post*. This, according to my view of the case, is inconsistent with the preceding article; and simply for the reason that drunkenness may be (and is 9 in 10 times) the cause of this criminal neglect of duty; and it therefore rests with the officer who prefers the charge (and detects the offender) to say whether he shall be tried for *drunkenness*, or sleeping on *post*; the one a *minor*, and the other a *capital military crime*. A soldier may be both drunk and asleep on his post. This has the bad effect, (from mistaken lenity) of evading the 46th Article; it being often disregarded. It would be infinitely better for the service, that drunkenness, which is the *cause and source of all military crimes in the soldier*, (such as *desertion* and *mutiny*) should be placed among the *higher* military crimes, and punished with greater certainty and severity, than it is at present.

In conclusion, I offer the following suggestions to the proper departments.

1st—That hereafter the Sutlers should be prohibited the selling of sugar and coffee, as well as all *vinous or malt liquors*, to the soldiers.

2nd—That whenever a soldier is confined under charges, the articles of sugar and coffee (which now form a component part of his rations) should be *stopped*; unless prescribed by the surgeon, and sanctioned by the commanding officer of the post. The results proposed to be attained by these suggestions, are these:—By the prohibition of the sale of sugar and coffee by the Sutler, the soldier will be deprived of one of the principal

means of barter for whiskey or liquor, with those *pests* of all military garrisons, (discharged soldiers and outlawed citizens) by which they are invariably surrounded.

By the 2nd suggestion there will be a greater *difference* than there is now in the *comfort* and *living* of the good and faithful soldier, and the *prisoner* and *convict*. Indeed I would allow the issue of *fresh meat* but once or twice a month. Bread and water the rest of the time.

GERMANICUS.

FOR THE MILITARY AND NAVAL MAGAZINE.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE CLIMATE

of

THE SOUTH WEST COAST OF AMERICA.

[Concluded from page 251.]

General observations on the climate of a country like Peru, are necessarily indefinite; we will therefore confine our further remarks on the seasons, temperature, &c. of the Valley of the Rimac, which contains Lima, the capital city, and Callao the most frequented port. This valley is situated in 12° S. Latitude, very near the centre of the northern and southern direction of Maritime Peru, and exhibits all the beauty and peculiarity of the seasons. Its breadth varies from 7 to 20 miles, and length from 10 to 25. Branches from the main chain of the mountains, come down to the suburbs of Lima; they are separated above the city, forming that part of the valley called Lurigaucho. The Rimac, a small mountain stream, descends gently through the valley, to open into the Bay of Callao. It passes and supplies Lima with water, and was formerly distributed over the adjacent country in canals for irrigation.

This valley bears traces of having been under high cultivation; the ruins of extensive water courses, and well arranged fields are evidences of its former prosperity. Its soil is alluvial and extremely fertile, capable of yielding an almost unbroken succession of crops. But the want of industry and enterprise, has converted the most enviable advantages of soil and climate into sources of positive evil. The canals for irrigation are broken and neglected, and allow the waters when the river is swollen, to spread over the country, and form pools and morass.

The productiveness of the fields is spent in luxurious crops of weeds and wild plants, which decaying under a tropical sun, fill the atmosphere with malaria. The seasons of Lima may be distinguished into clear and cloudy, instead of rainy and dry. As vegetation is perennial—an unceasing succession of inflorescence and fructification—the advance of spring is known by the lifting of the fogs, and the presence of the sun, rather than by the reviving energies of the vegetable kingdom. After the September equinox the south wind, having more easting than in Chili, begins to freshen in the afternoon, and continues until midnight. It is very damp, and deposits those heavy dews called *guara*, which are the substitutes of rain. The temperature of the day begins to increase, while that of the night continues at the winter degree, and it is not until November, that the sun has advanced far enough south, to enable his rays to penetrate the mist and raise the heat permanently beyond that of the preceding months. The thermometer ranges between 60° and 65° , but the warmth is not at all inconvenient, nor calls for a change of the winter clothing.

The summer is at its height in January, and its softness and beauty, realize the glowing descriptions which have been given of the Peruvian climate. The mass of vapours which darkened the air during winter, are now scattered over the heavens in light clouds, softening the glare of the sun, and tempering its heat. The nights "bringing skies thickly strewn with constellations," are balmy and mild, and the atmosphere filled with the fragrance of flowers and orange groves, is soft and delightful to the feelings. The summer temperature is about 80° , but it is not oppressive or sultry—with the exception of a few days, the latter part of January, when calms prevail, there is always a pleasant breeze fresh from the sea to moderate the fierceness of solar heat. Persons of delicate constitution, are scarcely under the necessity of throwing off their woollen clothing, unless exposed to the sun, or in travelling.

Evaporation goes on with the greatest activity at this period. The vapour drawn from the ocean is rarified, and lifted to the higher atmosphere: the south wind impels it against the colder region of the Cordilleras, where it is condensed into the heavy rains which occur there throughout the summer. The warmer the summer on the coast, the more severe the rains in the mountains, is the observation of all who are acquainted with the country. The electric fluid finds its equilibrium in the same region; however great its accumulation in the valley, it appears to encounter none of an opposite character, until it is drawn to the mountain, where it is discharged in storms of thunder and lightning.

Earthquakes, the terrible phenomena that counterbalance the advantages of a serene and stormless climate, occur most fre-

quently during the variable days of October and November, and in the heats of summer.

In March, April, and May, the misty weather returns; a fresh breeze set in towards evening, as the sun proceeds north, and the nights become cold and damp. It is very remarkable that the nights at this period are clear, while the days are obscured by dense fogs;—towards the end of May, however, the clouds thicken, and the mists extend through the night. This is a very uncomfortable season; the air is chilly and unpleasant to the feelings. Exposure is dangerous, materials for malaria are abundant, as the first fruits of the fields have come to perfection, and are decaying. The prevailing diseases of the country are more readily taken, and are severer in their character. In June, the weather becomes more pleasant for a few days, the sun shines for some hours, the dampness is diminished, and the temperature is rather agreeable. But this state of things does not continue. In July, the dark, damp days which make for their winter have fairly commenced. The thermometer sinks to 59° or 60°. The sun does not make his appearance for several days together; sometimes he struggles through the mist for a few hours at mid day, but it is with pale and cheerless beam.

The dews at night have the effect, if not the form of rain—they penetrate thick clothing, and moisten the earth sufficiently to revive vegetation with tropical vigour. Persons on board of ships in the harbour of Callao, require the thickest awnings to protect them from these dews; for the temperature of the water on the coast, being generally a degree or two lower than the land, the precipitation commences early in the day, and is more abundant than on shore. There is frequently found a breeze from the N. E. during winter. It is a land wind, and its existence is not opposed to the opinion that there is one uniform aerial current along the coast. It takes place in the calm days of March and July, commencing before day light, and ceasing about 10 A. M. thus proving clearly that it arises from local causes. If this prevailed for any length of time, and had sufficient force, rain and the electrical phenomena would be as frequent as in Alto Peru. It brings an atmosphere elastic and buoyant, altogether different from the usual one, and dissipating the mist, for a while allows the sun to appear through the intervals of dense masses of clouds.

We cannot conclude these views of the climate, without noticing earthquakes; their devastations and frequent occurrence more than counterbalance the exemption from storms. It is necessary to experience a severe shock in places where the inhabitants have suffered, to appreciate the terror and consternation they occasion. Men and animals are wild with fear; the streets are filled with persons flying they know not whither;

and their shrieks of terror are scarcely less appalling than the mysterious noise accompanying the convulsion of the earth.

The whole line of the coast is subject to them; all the principal cities have at one period or another been visited, and nearly ruined. Callao, the sea port of Lima, was totally destroyed by an earthquake, and its accompanying inundation, in 1746. In 1806, the Valley of the Rimac was again convulsed. The shock took place at 6 o'clock in the evening, and lasted for more than a minute. The earth appeared to move in undulations, the sea retired from the Bay of Callao, and rushed back with great force: several houses were overthrown in the city, and a number of persons lost their lives. It is a popular opinion that they are more frequent, but less violent than in former years; scarcely a year passes that there are not some smart shocks, with trembling of the earth, and a rumbling noise like distant thunder; but great convulsions are rare. In the absence of all positive knowledge as to the immediate cause of earthquakes, we will merely notice some of the attending circumstances.

They occur more frequently in the variable days of spring, at the breaking up of the foggy weather of winter, and at the conclusion of hot summers. They are expected under any abrupt changes of weather: in the settled days of winter or summer, they are not often experienced.

The revolutions of the day appear likewise to have an influence; the severest shocks have occurred at its close or opening. Long continued and heavy falls of rain in the mountains usually precede them, and not unfrequently they disturb the ordinary course of things on the coast, and are followed by rain, as was the case in the great convulsion in Chili, when the fall of rain, so entirely out of season, was scarcely less terrifying than the movements of the earth. It is a general belief in Lima, supported in a measure by experience, that violent earthquakes are periodical, having intervals of about half a century, and the dates of those that have occasioned the most destruction, lend a plausibility to the opinion. The dates of the greatest shocks are A. D. 1630, 1687, 1746, and 1806. The last one was anticipated and dreaded on the strength of this calculation; and the public mind since its occurrence, enjoys a partial security which it had not previous to that period.

Those who have paid attention to meteorology think that there is an aspect of the heavens in the clear nights of spring and fall, which indicates the approach of a shock. The stars seem to recede and even disappear, so as to leave dark spaces, and the usual brilliancy of the sky is diminished as if a dense medium was interposed. The most usual course of the earthquake is from S. to N. following the chain of the mountains. It is not felt at any considerable distance from the land, but in

the harbors, the waters are frequently disturbed, rising and falling suddenly.

In some instances the fish are destroyed, probably from the extrication of noxious air from the bottom.

In 1828, we observed the surface of Callao Bay covered with bubbles of air, with an odour not unlike Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas, after a smart shock. The sensation to a person on board of ships, is very much as if she had touched, and was grinding over a sand bar. There is a jarring motion, and when the usual noise accompanies the shock, it still more resembles the veering away a chain cable.

It is very difficult to determine the kind of motion the earth has, unless the shock is moderate, and continues for some time. In some instances, the ground appears to move from under the feet, vibrating the while, as an elastic body, and again it is the concussion of a solid forced suddenly upwards by an impulse from below. The great earthquake in Chili, threw the houses forward, and left the ground permanently elevated above the water mark.

Noise does not always attend a shock ; the most violent are often the most noiseless. It has frequently, and very aptly been compared to the rumbling of carriages over a pavement, or distant thunder. The comparison is deficient in one particular—the sound conveys no idea of distance, but that of an extremely rapid motion of which the spectator partakes.

The injury of severe earthquakes is not confined to the moment of visitation ; the country suffers a long time from an interruption to its regular seasons, and from a diminution of the fertility of the soil. The grain harvests have repeatedly failed after severe shocks ; and in some instances the fields have never recovered their productive powers.

Before speaking of the health enjoyed in the climate of Lima, it is necessary to glance at the habits and customs of the people. The evils of an insecure government, and low state of morals, are no where more apparent in their effect on the physical condition of man, than in this city. Situated in a plain, which has a gentle declivity to carry off all stagnant water, fanned by sea breezes, free from impurities, with a temperature that never touches the extremes of cold or heat, and without abrupt changes—with an abundant supply of water, led by canals through its principal streets, and a population by no means dense, we should consider it in the possession of all that could contribute to health and comfort. But misrule has converted all these enviable advantages into sources of disease, and rendered it one of the unhealthy places on the coast. There are a number of gardens within the walls ; almost every respectable house has an orangery, and the numerous Convents, and public Institutions have groves of orange and other fruit

trees within their enclosures. The soil of these gardens is of exuberant fertility; leaves, flowers, and fruits in continual succession fall and decay, in an unrenewed atmosphere. These spots become sources of malaria, and are actively concerned in the production of the prevailing diseases.

The principal streets are intersected by canals, of perhaps a foot in breadth, and there being a considerable descent, a constant stream of fresh water might be kept running through them; but instead of contributing to the beauty and convenience of the inhabitants, they are allowed to convey filth and impurities of all kinds, and being broken or choked with weeds, after reaching the suburbs, they deposite the contents of houses, stables and sewers, for the benefit of vultures and dogs often within the walls. In regard to municipal cleanliness, there appears to be an entire absence of regulation and police. It is not uncommon in the dog killing season to see mounds of the carcases of these animals in the suburbs, left to the care of vultures, the only legal scavengers.

The streets run at right angles, and are of good breadth, and well paved. The houses are generally of one story with flat roofs, and enclose a small court.

They are built of sun dried brick, the better to resist the effect of earthquakes; the floors are rarely wood, but paved or earthen; in damp weather they are not comfortable, as fire is seldom used, except in small copper dishes termed braseros.

In their mode of living, the higher classes are luxurious and dissipated, and the lower, idle and intemperate. The abundance of fruit and vegetables, and the facility of obtaining subsistence, dispose the lower classes to all the various pleasures of sensual indulgence. They are fond of gaming, drinking, and the excitable amusements of the Theatre, and Plaza de Toro.

Vegetables and fruits enter largely into the fare of all orders; they are generally cooked with oil or fat meat, so as to become gross and stimulating.

Breakfast is usually composed of chocolate, fried fruits, and vegetables. At dinner a variety of compound meat dishes according to their means, and supper is a mixture of every thing procurable. Appetites are scarcely ever restrained when excess is practicable.

The appearance of the Limaneans indicates an inferior grade of health, and the constancy of its depressing causes. They are thin, sallow, and of feeble structure. They are not as excitable as the inhabitants of the torrid zone usually, but languid and fond of repose.

Maturity is quickly reached, and the advances of age are soon perceived. The happy and active period of boyhood, which is so interesting in our community, is hardly known at Lima. The

children partake of the manners, amusements, and too often the dissipations of riper years.

The city is supposed to contain between 60 and 70,000 inhabitants, consisting of Europeans, Indians, Negroes, and their descendants, mingled in various proportions. The pure white population is inferior in numbers to the other classes, and is more sensible to the ill effects of the climate. They are delicate in form, yellowish complexion, and of a bilious temperament. In their mental disposition, they do not differ from the parent stock. Their diseases are acute fevers, affections of the liver, and rheumatism.

The Indian race is rather under the ordinary stature, disposed to corpulency, and of a soft and relaxed tissue. They have the copper color, common to all the American tribes, coarse black hair coming low over a small forehead, black eyes, and an oval face. In their moral features, they are grave and taciturn, affectionate and docile, very sensible to kindness, but passive under oppression.

Their countenances wear an expression of sadness, that is seldom banished by a smile. Their gentle spirits manifest no great strength of intellect or firmness of purpose. In constitution, they have the lymphatic temperament, and feebly resist disease and hardships; they support fatigue under high temperature, but are not capable of bearing cold or sudden changes. Their diseases are those of a congested character, such as low fevers, apoplexy, and glandular obstruction. Catarrhs readily degenerate into consumptions in their debilitated systems.

Those that inhabit the mountains are more robust, and of fuller habit; when they come down on the coast, they are very subject to apoplectic seizures, followed by paralysis. They are great sufferers in the epidemics, which have at intervals visited Peru. Such as the small pox, measles, and influenza; their timidity and superstition add force to disease, and occasion greater mortality among them than in any other class.

The Mestizia, or the descendants of the European and Indian, are the most important and numerous part of the population. They are thin, but actively formed, with agreeable and expressive countenances. In moral qualities they are above the Indian, possessing greater capacity for learning, and more lively minds. They are fond of music, poetry, and eloquence, and exercise considerable ingenuity in the arts, wherever there are opportunities of cultivating them. Their principal diseases are consumption, tertian fevers, and convulsive affections; to the latter, they are particularly obnoxious from their excitable and nervous temperament.

The Negro race is physically superior to the others. It is better adapted to a warm country, and is less affected by its prevailing disease. The Negroes here are a healthy, vigorous

people, capable of supporting labour under tropical suns, with impunity. Their color and skin protect them from the deleterious causes that affect the white population. They are, however, subject to dysentery and scurvy.

The mulatto or descendants of European and Negro, are rapidly increasing in number. They have physically and morally the worst qualities of their parents. The mingling of the two races debases both—it lowers the white, without essentially raising the black. They are quick in apprehension, unsteady in purpose, fond of dissipation, amorous and revengeful. In their diseases, they partake of the infirmities of both races. They are subject to consumption, nervous disorders, and cutaneous diseases.

It has been justly remarked by a native writer, and should be borne in mind by all strangers who visit the country, that although heat and moisture are the predominant qualities of the climate, cold is the general cause of its diseases.

Natives of temperate regions may not be sensibly incommoded by the heat at Lima; it nevertheless, by its constancy stimulates their system, and predisposes them to many disorders which the inhabitants escape. Although the atmosphere is filled with moisture, evaporation is active, and the skin of ardent and sanguine temperaments, being strongly impressed, soon becomes enfeebled by over action. Exposure while in a perspiration to the south wind blowing freshly, although it may not reduce the thermometer a degree, is attended with danger. Most of the diseases of the variable weather of September and November, such as bilious pleurisies, colds and bowel complaints, are thus produced.

The abundance and deliciousness of the fruits, are great temptation to strangers to commit excess, which lays the foundation of the fevers and dysenteries of autumn. A moderate use of fruit is beneficial, particularly if it takes the place of animal food; but indulgence at all hours, and under the excitement of stimulating diet, brings on debility and disorder of the digestive organs.

The absence of those severe epidemics, which are so fatal to strangers in the northern tropic, induce many to believe that there is no necessity for precaution in Peru, and that their usual mode of living may be persisted in with impunity. This is a mistake fatal to a number of our countrymen, and it may not be inappropriate to conclude these observations by a few remarks on the prevailing diseases. Fevers that are characterized by hot skin, fierce delirium, and of supposed marshy origin, are common in the hot months. They are bilious remittents, of a high grade, but do not reach the form of yellow fever. Robust strangers are very liable to attacks from them, and often fall victims. Intermittent fevers are of daily oc-

currence, and exceedingly protracted. They frequently compel the patient to resort to a change of climate. Their consequences are often met with in the appearance of the natives, bloated, pallid countenance, enlarged abdomen, and feeble gait.

Exposure to the chilling nights of autumn, is almost certain to occasion an attack, if the system has been disordered by abuses of diet or intemperance.

Dysentery is rarely absent, and at the conclusion of hot summers, it prevails epidemically. It is usually brought on by errors of diet, and immoderate use of spirituous drinks. There are none of the diseases of the country more pernicious, as it is seldom so completely cured, as not to return upon the slightest recurrence of its causes. It is usually accompanied by a smart fever, and violent pain; and in young and full habits, will often terminate in mortification, unless actively treated.

Inflammation and abscess of the liver are frequently met with. This disease is very insidious in its approach. A person may apparently be enjoying good health, while irreparable injury is taking place in this organ. There are few escape an attack who remain two or three years in the country; the danger is much enhanced by free living, and exposure to the heat of the sun. Let no one who has a chronic disease of the liver, visit Peru with a hope that its moderate temperature will allow him to enjoy his usual health; he will find himself fatally mistaken, when too late to profit by experience. In the damp and cloudy months, pulmonary complaints are very common. Pleurisy, with bilious symptoms is an ordinary affection. The mixed breeds suffer very much from these diseases of the chest; they are often the victims of consumption.

Among foreign seamen cases of hemorrhage from the lungs, are of frequent occurrence; we were informed of several instances of hale, strong young men being cut off in 1828, by a sudden effusion of blood on the chest. There is no doubt that a disposition to hemorrhagic termination is found in certain diseases of warm climates: it is manifested particularly in those of the head, lungs and bowels. It is very common among the inhabitants of the mountainous part of Peru. In the wars of the revolution, it is said that great numbers of the troops would be carried off by sudden discharges of blood from the nose and mouth, while on a march.

Spasmodic diseases are much dreaded by all classes. They frequently supervene on indigestion, wounds, and exposure to the direct rays of the sun. One of the most usual exciting causes is a sudden check of perspiration by the cool sea

breeze; a partial loss of motion, spasms of the muscles, and severe pain, are therefore the frequent complaints of the imprudent labourers.

The stranger is frequently warned by the natives against the Empachado, a term that includes the whole range of evils, depending on constipation of the bowels; but usually applied to a violent pain, obstinate obstruction, and sudden enlargement of the abdomen. It is very common in the summer, and generally arises from error of diet, and sleeping exposed to the night air. An attack is considered dangerous, if not actively treated.

It is very remarkable that there is no proof of the yellow fever's existence in any part of this coast south of the equator. At Guayaquil, where the climate does not differ from that of the West Indies and Vera Cruz, they are subject to severe bilious fevers; but there is no form so intense, so well marked in its symptoms, or so fatal to strangers as to claim the character of the Vomito Prieto. The medical authorities of Lima do not mention its occurrence at any former period; it has occupied too remarkable a portion of the history of the early settlement of other parts of the Spanish discoveries to be omitted, had it ever appeared epidemically.

A few degrees north, at Panama, it is seldom absent when there are victims. If the disease arose from marshy grounds, alluvial soil, and high temperature, we should expect to find it at Guayaquil, Payta, and the northern provinces of Peru. The materials are abundant, and the habits and circumstances of the people are favourable to its reception. The conclusion of the rainy season at Guayaquil is unhealthy, fevers and dysentery are very fatal; but strangers who are prudent, suffer less than the natives, and although they may have a fever with a yellow skin, it is very different from the yellow fever of the West Indies.

It may be observed that a facility of undergoing putrefaction, and a quantity of animal matter, are indispensable for the production of the cause of this fever; and its virulence often bears greater relation to the former requisite, than to the latter. For some of the most fatal spots are apparently the freest from the usually assigned materials—viz: marshy, woody, or jungle grounds; and others in the midst of swamps, are, comparatively, exempt from its visits. Both Peru and Chili, are remarkably free from the lower orders of animal life, which so abundantly fill earth, air, and water in the northern tropic. There are no poisonous reptiles, and the water courses descend so rapidly, that they do not allow of the generation of those tribes of insects which infest the stagnant waters, on the alluvial soil of Mexico and Colombia. Here is the absence of

an efficient material in the production of malaria. The most invariable concomitant of this fever, is a close, sultry, heated atmosphere. Now, such air is favourable to the generation of swarms of insects of a short term of life, and even extends the limits of animalcular existences beyond investigation. These quickly decaying, supply a constant source of pernicious exhalations. These circumstances do not occur in Peru; the number of insects is small, and their remains gradually waste away under a slow process of disintegration, rather than putrefaction. However it may be explained, the opinion that the yellow fever does not occur south of the equator on this side, is supported by experience.

MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Concluded from page 280.)

In addressing myself to our military head, my observations have been confined to the use of the militia as a defensive power. But in this light alone it might be viewed of equal importance to Governments of all forms. I cannot, therefore, permit his republican virtue to impute to me the belief that its uses to ours are thus confined.

Under our Constitution, the militia must ever be estimated as the bulwark of civil and individual liberty. Directed by public sentiment, it will guard us from the oppression of power: regulated by wisdom, and patronized by the Government, it will secure us from anarchy: officered, trained, and supported by the States, it is the guarantee of their sovereignty and union; and properly armed and disciplined, in conjunction with the Army and Navy, and aided by a regular chain of permanent fortifications, it forms an impenetrable barrier to the invader. It is, therefore, as essential to the preservation of civil as it is to territorial rights. "As auxiliary to a regular force," says Mr. Madison, "and a substitute for a large one in time of peace, a disciplined Militia forms an essential part of a republican system, it being certain that liberty cannot be safe with powerful standing armies, nor in danger without them, and that without an effective Militia, the danger of such armies cannot be precluded."

But its advantages are not confined to its military and civil uses exclusively. Its moral influence on society and individual character is also deserving of our regard. A disciplined militia, composed of all classes of citizens, of parents and sons, of masters and apprentices, of guardians and wards, commen-

ces its influence on those who, in their progress to maturity, become liable to enrolment at a period of life when parental authority begins to lose its control. It regulates the eccentricities of youth, inculcates subordination to authority, teaches obedience to the laws, and respect for those who are entrusted with their administration. Its associations promote civility, good manners, and friendly intercourse in society. Its exhibitions are public, encouraging cleanliness of person, and eliciting that pride of character which leads to the fear of reproach, and enlivens the desire of distinction. Its employments are active, requiring judgement and decision. Its exercises are manly, giving grace to the person, vigor to the muscle, and energy to the mind. Its duties are scientific, inciting to study, and inducing inquiry. Its objects are patriotic, animating the best feelings of the heart. Its offices, open to all, are the incentives of honorable ambition, affording to those in humble stations, whose merits might otherwise remain unnoticed, opportunities for disclosing those virtues and talents which recommend them for civil preferment, as well as military promotion; and thus it is, this truly republican institution, in connexion with our systems of public education and establishments of religious instruction, contributes to produce that just subordination in society which influences all its conduct, and constitutes an orderly community.

Let not, then, this valuable institution fall into disrepute, for the want of the patronage of those who know its merits. In the militia all have an interest, those who have property to defend, homes to protect, and liberty to secure, as well as those whose lives are risked. It is composed and officered by men drawn from the various classes of society. No means should, therefore, be omitted for its improvement and instruction, and for lightening and equalizing its burdens. Militia laws should be made for the government of practical men, and the provisions of them should be as permanent and certain as the nature of the institution admits. The system of discipline should also be plain and fixed, so that the practice under it should be uniform. It should prescribe the discipline of the soldiers, and the duty of the officers; contain simple rules for the formation of companies and battalions, and instruction for a few of the most important manœuvres, such as all may comprehend and execute without much study or labor. These they must be taught to perform before they are brought into the field for actual service. It is not the intent of the Constitution that the militia should be converted into regulars in time of war, and be kept in service till they have learnt their duty. This would be the most expensive system of defence that could be devised. Our forts are to be garrisoned by the army. The militia are intended as a reserve, to be called out on sudden emergencies,

and discharged again as soon as the occasion which requires them ceases. Hence the necessity of their instruction at home, so that, when they are called for, they may come unhesitatingly into the field, and act with that confidence in one another, and in the skill of their officers, which none but those who are well drilled can ever discover.

One of the greatest difficulties under which the militia suffers is a deficiency of intelligence among its officers. This arises not from an indisposition to learn, but from the want of the means of instruction and opportunities for practice. The people of this country are too high-minded to be dragged about the streets under the authority of those who are ignorant of their duty; yet, as the States have adopted different modes for appointing officers, and but little encouragement is given for men of education and ambition to accept commissions; this is often the case. Suitable methods, then, should be devised for their instruction, so far as the authority of Congress extends, and the States be encouraged to exercise their reserved powers. For this purpose, drill-books should be distributed, and meetings for mutual instruction established, and the esprit du corps excited. The annual drills of officers, which have lately been provided by law, in some of the States, are attended with such benefit to the service as makes an extension of the principle, under more favorable circumstances, desirable.

It is admitted that, although many advantages might be thus gained, no very great approach can be made in the creation of an uniform militia throughout the United States, until the existing inequality of militia burdens which has before been hinted at, is removed. These fall, with unequal weight, upon those who are least able to bear them. The unexempted class of citizens between the age of eighteen and forty-five, principally consists of those who have the smallest pecuniary means. But they have life and liberty to preserve, which is as valuable to them, surely, as to their exempted and opulent neighbors. They, therefore, most willingly and cheerfully contribute their time in support of an institution which gives them a perfect consciousness of their freedom. Compensation for this would be degrading. But is not this sacrifice of time to patriotism their full share? They contribute their due proportion of taxes for the support of government as well as others. If this equal obligation gives them equal rights, may they not properly demand the reason, why such as have wealth as well as life and liberty at stake, should not furnish at least the instruments of its preservation, to those who are thus willing and able to use them. But under the existing laws, those who perform militia duty are obliged to arm and equip themselves, and also to provide a certain quantity of ammunition at their own expense. In this the poor man sustains an oppressive burden.

Not only so, but he is subject to pecuniary penalties for a non-compliance with the exactions of legal provisions, which, by accident or occupation, he may be obliged to forfeit. He must also, support himself while attending the company and battalion trainings, and defray the incidental and necessary expenses of travel and attendance at the public reviews. The distance to the place of parade is often so great that two or more days is taken up in the duty, making this item an addition of no very inconsiderable amount to the unequal exactions of the laws before noticed. The inequality thus produced is one of the greatest obstacles to the improvement of the militia. It is believed to be so great in those States where the laws are executed in the spirit of the institution, as to deter others from the attempt to accomplish its design. It should hence be inferred, that much success in the establishment of an uniform national militia cannot be expected until this obstacle is removed.

There is only one class of persons whose condition furnishes any semblance of an argument in favor of the existing law requiring every soldier to arm himself at his own expense.—This consists of those, who, by reason of age or service, are now exempted, but who, when they were enrolled, were subject to that obligation. They claim that, as they have performed their tour of duty unassisted, their successors should do the same, or at least, that, having provided their own arms, when they were the subject of enrolment, they should not now be called on to contribute to their purchase for others.

This argument had some weight in it in 1792, when the Militia Law was passed. The country but a few years before that time had gained its independence, principally by the personal exertions and contributions of those in whose favor the distinction is made, and surely it was not without reason, when other resources were wanting, that those who came into the full enjoyment of liberty without the labor of its acquisition, should be required to arm and equip themselves for its preservation, as their fathers had done for its attainment. But since that period the condition of the country has changed. Its population has increased threefold, and its resources an hundred.—Penury and suffering have been succeeded by affluence and independence, the public means are equal to its wants, and no good reason can now be perceived, why the consequent amelioration which has taken place in the condition of all other classes of society, should not also be extended to that which is subject to militia duty.

It will be observed that, in the remarks upon the inequality of militia burdens, no allusion is made to the national law which purports by the title of the act, "to make provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States." This was purposely omitted, because the amount

appropriated is so inconsiderable for the object, it would have no weight in the argument. The title of the act is deceptive, as, at the present rate of supply, it will take seventy-five years to furnish the existing militia, making no allowance for the increase of population within that period. Until Congress shall provide for carrying into effect the design of that statute, so as to make its provisions a substitute for the law of 1792, which requires the militia to arm themselves, our admiration of the principles of the act will only increase our regret at the want of means for its due execution. This we have no good reason to hope is its immediate design. The law of Congress at the last session, extending the provisions of the Act for arming the whole body of the militia, to the District of Columbia, according to its title, and for loaning arms from the national armory according to its provisions, is either an act of partial legislation, or contains a pledge to this effect. There is a manifest propriety in according to the militia of that District, the benefit of an appropriation which the original act confined to the several States and Territories. But if this were the sole object of the act, we should naturally have expected some provision in it for an annual return of the militia, as the arms are to be distributed in proportion to the numbers enrolled. But the after provision which authorizes *a loan* of arms to the militia of that District, makes annual returns for the purpose of future supply unnecessary. No reason is perceived why the militia of that District should obtain exclusive exemption from the requisition of the Act of Congress of 1792, which requires the soldiers to provide their own arms, and yet, there is no uneasiness discovered, at what, undoubtedly, would have been considered as an act of unequal favor, unless its provisions had been of so decisive a character as to justify the opinion that it was intended as a precedent upon which an entire system of relief to the whole militia should be founded. A commencement of this just, and I might say, charitable work, may then be considered as made; and the rapid improvement which it has wrought in the militia of the District, it is believed, will tend to confirm the utility of extending the privilege to the whole body.

Another source of inequality, arising from the numerous and unnecessary exemptions from militia duty, of those who otherwise would be liable to enrolment, which the laws recognize, will be the subject of just complaint so long as it continues.— These are oppressive and discouraging to those who remain subject to duty not only, but, under the unlimited authority given to the Legislature to grant exemptions at discretion, the power is exercised to an extent not contemplated when it was given, and principles are established, and practices admitted, in the different States, which make the law unequal in the operation of its own provisions. This is a growing evil, not

more destructive of the militia numbers, however, than it is of the pride of those who are thus made to feel the inequality of their own condition and influence.

The service required of citizens towards the support of Government is of two kinds, pecuniary and personal. All contribute to the former, according to their ability; certain classes, only, render the latter. These are composed of such as hold offices in the civil departments of Government, instructors of morality and religion, teachers of youth, jurymen, and others, who cannot perform their duties by substitutes. Although some ardent friends of the militia are opposed to the exemption of any person whatever, who by age is liable to enrolment, without the payment of an equivalent, the propriety of exempting from training such classes, is not herein disputed. And if it were, and constitutional restrictions against exercising or granting such a power were made in all, as was lately done in one of the States, still the Legislature could do the same in all, that it did in the one alluded to, put the fines of non-attendance so low as to do more injury than would have resulted from a grant of proper exemption. These abuses are easily corrected. The exempting is incident to the enrolling power which is vested in Congress. Let Congress exercise it, then, and exempt such officers of the Federal and State Governments, and other persons, whose personal duties are equally important, but incompatible with militia service. The obligation and exemption will then be the same in all the States, and a great advance made in restoring that equality which the various exercise of this power, by the several States, under the authority delegated to them by Congress, has destroyed.—Viewed in some lights, indeed certain exemptions seem to be necessary for the harmonious administration of our system of civil Government. The executive, legislative, and judiciary functions, must be performed, public education upheld, religion maintained, and the trial by jury preserved. Upon these and the militia, the purity and security of our Government, in a great degree, depends. They are all essential to the order of its practical operation. There would, therefore, seem to be manifest injustice in requiring those to pay an equivalent for not rendering that personal service, in one branch, which their duty required of them at the same time in another. This reason, however, should not release them from the obligation of providing themselves with arms, as is required of those who have less ability to procure them. For until suitable measures are adopted for a more liberal distribution of arms, at the general expense, consideration for the public safety will enforce the argument for equalizing the militia burdens, in favor of this requisition.

These remarks are not intended as propositions for amendments, in these particulars, but are merely thrown out for consideration. Though under the experience of some parts of the country there could be no doubt of their general acceptance, yet their bearing on others should be well weighed before their adoption. They are sufficient, perhaps, to show the necessity of a thorough examination of the whole subject, by one whose situation would afford him the means of ample information. In such case, many suggestions of improvement, better suited, perhaps, to the condition of the whole country, would be proposed, which would facilitate the means of rendering the system more perfect than could be expected to be the result of individual exertion.

Upon two points, however, it is believed there is no division of sentiment. These are, the making suitable provisions for arming the militia, and for the distribution of books of instruction, at the national expense. The adoption of these would, perhaps, induce the States to supply rations, and afford other encouragement to the troops, while engaged in public duty, at the charge of the whole community from which they may be drawn. The obligations upon the soldier, in these respects, are now oppressive; and the public means for their relief, abundant.

It is fortunate for the country that, however great the diversity of sentiment is, respecting the details of the militia system, there is no division upon the propriety of upholding it in dignity and usefulness, so long as it is maintained at all. The mode in which the Government shall do this, is not so important, as it is to have the fact established, that a system of militia patronage is introduced by the Government, which has for its object, equality, relief, and instruction. This would be, in the highest degree, salutary to the establishment. The militia, considering themselves as under the protection of a just Government, disposed to cherish their interest, would engage in their duties with that pride which the inequality of their present condition depresses. They would then be all equally well armed, and their exercise would be uniform throughout the United States. Military service would no longer be considered as a drudgery. All would engage in it heartily. The disposition to obtain exemption would, in a great degree, cease. The militia would become the national guard, in which every citizen would be proud to be enrolled. Its offices would be sought for by those who now decline them. A commission would become the passport of merit, and an honorable discharge the evidence of faithful service.

But, looking beyond the beneficial consequences which a few amendments to the law, inconsiderable in the amount or their expense to the public, would effect in the militia itself, and reflecting on the difficulty there always will be in a free

country, where compulsory processes are not available, of quickly filling up the ranks of the Army, when a sudden increase of it becomes necessary, the conviction is irresistibly forced on the mind, that one of its most important resulting advantages would be, that the country would be furnished with a large class of intelligent and practical officers, from which judicious selections for appointments to Army commissions might be made, of such as, from their known attainments and popularity in their several districts of command, would soon be able to recruit its ranks.

The improvement of the militia will not only increase the national strength, and facilitate its means, but the measure will be one of national economy, considered both with regard to its effect on the public coffers, and the resulting advantages of productive labor: for, if the officers are uninformed, and the soldiers imperfectly armed and untrained, when invasion impends, a larger number of troops than otherwise would be necessary, must not only be assembled, but they must be called out in anticipation of the period of service, to be drilled and receive those common elements of instruction which, if previously attained, would have made it unnecessary to have taken them from the profitable employments of domestic industry, until the danger was immediate. If it would not be considered invidious, strong illustrations of the importance, in point of expenditure, of this truth, might be drawn from the amount of the disbursements for the militia employed during the late war, in different parts of the Union. But facts cannot now be necessary, to show the economy of substituting discipline for numbers, in every light in which the proposition can be viewed; nor arguments adduced, to prove how much more zealous and valuable his services are, who is employed for the defence of his own neighborhood, where all his early associations, domestic attachments, and local knowledge, are brought in aid of his patriotic ardor, than when marched away, for the protection of strangers, to distant places. It may almost be laid down as an axiom, that, in proportion to the length of time the militia continues in service, and the distance of its employment from home, will its moral force be diminished, though its military attainments might be increased. The militia should always be employed where its moral power is greatest; and as this is advanced, the expenses of defence, by this arm, will be proportionably diminished. National economy, a most powerful operator in political concerns, is thus brought in aid of other considerations, making it desirable that such improvements should be made in the instruction of the officers of the militia, and in its organization, arms, and discipline, as to give it that confidence in itself, which will prevent its taking needless alarm, make its employment for long periods less frequent, and

its march to distant places unnecessary. The militia trainings are sufficient for this. The dignity and order of military exercises, under the direction of the experienced officers of the Revolution, made them public favorites ; and so they continue to this day, in some of the States. The militia trainings are the People's holidays, and, in the country, form their chief amusements. Relieve the militia from the expenses incident to duty, and make the appearance and conduct of the troops such as to gratify their pride, and they will ask no pay for their time and services. This will naturally result from a due public estimate of the value of the institution. The effect of it will shew itself in the wise exercise of the constitutional powers of Congress ; in restoring the equality of military obligation which all citizens owe to their country, by exempting none from militia duty, but those who have personal service to render in other conflicting capacities ; by establishing an uniformity of militia organization, and affording instruction to the officers, and arms and relief from burdensome exactions, to the soldiers.—This must be done to bring back the militia to the object of its establishment, and some measures of fostering care, at least, soon adopted, to prevent the laws from being treated with contempt by those who are subject to their authority. The respectable yeomanry and patriotic citizens of this happy country will do any thing for the preservation of their institutions, which is equal and honorable. But to be mulcted for not appearing at the public trainings under ignorant officers, a laughing stock to the exempts, is what wise councils will not long expect submission to, from a free and high-minded people.

Judging from present effects, there are some who, doubting whether the trainings, even under favorable circumstances, would render the militia good soldiers, prefer that it should be classed and a portion of it called out every year, for a definite period, for camp duty and military exercise. Their views are solely military, and, as such, are entirely accorded with, and the principle fully admitted, that a few days continued instruction in camp, will do more towards turning citizens into soldiers, than many separate days of instruction. When this conversion shall become necessary, these means will undoubtedly be adopted, as the readiest to effect the object. But if a proper organization is maintained, and the leading features of the institution are preserved, the citizens may uninterruptedly continue their vocations, until the immediate presence of danger calls them into actual service. Those who aim at making the militia equal to the regular corps, look for more than it was designed to accomplish. To effect this, they must alter the character of the force ; for so opposite are the pursuits of military and civil occupation, that, when the former becomes the chief object, every step the soldier gains the citizen loses. Such is

the effect of incorporating the militia of Europe with the regular forces. But it is not our wish to turn citizens into soldiers in time of peace. The object of our military establishments, on the contrary, is to preserve to us the enjoyment of our civil blessings. We should, therefore, exceedingly fear the effect of such a change on our moral habits and domestic enjoyment; and those republican statesmen who think that its effect would be alike injurious to the stability of our free constitutions, will avoid every measure which shall cause the business of the soldier to become the sole object of the citizen. The term citizen soldier accurately conveys the character of an American militia man: and the constitutional object and design of his enrolment and instruction cannot be better expressed, or defined, than by the use of those words as convertible terms. The citizen soldier of peace is to become the soldier citizen of war; but, neither in peace nor war, is the character of either the citizen or soldier to be merged in the other. Thus will the principles of military subordination contribute to the good order of civil society, and the pride of honorable distinction furnish new incentives to virtuous efforts. But this cannot be the effect where militia exercises have become so inferior, as to make a compliance with legal acquirements appear to be useless and derogatory. So far as this is to be attributed to the want of the parental care of the Government, injury must be anticipated to the whole of its institutions. It is however hoped, that the decision of the country upon the utility of the continuance of the militia establishment, which its present condition in the United States evinces will ere long be required, will not be delayed till this effect is produced. The importance of that decision, whenever it shall be made, to our free constitutions, is left to be discussed by those who will indulge me with the remark, that, if the militia deserves no better encouragement than it receives, its abolition by a public act would be a measure of wisdom, before an institution, calculated to produce the best moral and political impressions, shall have so far deteriorated, as to give it a demoralizing influence. There is nothing to be apprehended from the public decision upon this question; the difficulty is to get the subject taken into consideration. The result of this will be, none will doubt but those who would turn the militia into regular soldiers, that the militia shall be upheld, as indispensable to the preservation of civil and political liberty; and this very decision will contain such a pledge of patronage as will check the progress of dilapidation, and give time for a careful survey of its condition and wants to be made, preparatory to such amendments to the laws as the useful continuance of its establishment makes imperious.

Without again recurring to those many other considerations and advantages which have before been submitted to the pub-

lic eye, and which will naturally present themselves to every considerate inquirer as resulting from the operation of a plan for improving that arm of defence, which, after its adoption, it is hoped may with truth be called "the cheap defence of nations," I cannot omit to remark upon its general accordance with those improved practices in the administration of national affairs which have lately been introduced for establishing a perfect degree of responsibility in all its organs; thus, by increasing official accountability, diminishing the public jealousy, and adding greatly to the general confidence.

The object proposed is great, the expense of the experiment trifling. Even if it were considerable, we should not fear that Congress would furnish the means, when it discovers the utility of their application. So long as no account is rendered of the arms which have been distributed at the public cost, no system of returns or accountability is provided, and no information given of the advantage which has resulted from former grants, it cannot be wondered at, that an enlargement of militia appropriations is not made. But when a plan shall be devised for the suitable instruction of the officers, and for teaching the privates, so far as they are instructed at all, upon the same uniform plan; when a perfect degree of accountability of all public property shall be established; when the files of the returns have only to be examined, and the leaves of a record book turned over by the Members of Congress, to enable them to ascertain all needed information respecting the condition of the militia in every State and Territory in the Union; when the public shall be informed that a system is proposed for the effectual preservation of their individual and political liberty at all times, and by which, when the invader approaches, a million of bayonets will be presented at a single word; he must indeed be a sceptic, who would doubt that sufficient appropriations would not freely be made to carry it into effect, and give to the militia that stability, dignity, and efficiency, which the theory of the system intends.

In truth, omitting further illustration to avoid prolixity, it seems to me, that an intelligent officer, whose duty was confined to the object, by corresponding with the officers of the militia in all parts of the Union, conversing with the Members of Congress, and other well informed individuals from the several States and Territories, and adopting those facilities for obtaining such a knowledge of local habits and necessities as his situation at the seat of Government afforded, would, in a reasonable time, be able to propose, with general concurrence, some simple provisions, by the introduction of which the militia system would soon be established on the lasting basis of utility and honor.

ORDER, }
No. 1. }

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 3d, 1833.

The General has received from the War Department the subjoined Regulation, which is published for general information:

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

December 29th, 1832.

For the information of the Army it is hereby announced, that in any future selections from the line for appointments in the Staff which confer rank, length of service upon extra duty on the Staff will not be considered as entitling an officer to any preference in the selection. There is no just reason why it should do so. In those Corps where a system of rotation is established and maintained for details for extra service, a principle of selection, confined to the officers upon such extra duty, and depending upon the time they have been so detached, would be obviously unequal and unjust. For the promotion of such officers would be made to depend, not upon their qualifications nor upon that experience, which is presumed to ensure it, but upon the accidental occurrence of a vacancy during the period in which such officer is serving upon extra duty.

The officers of the Army receive the same education at the same common institution. Circumstances send some to the frontier and other posts in the discharge of the ordinary duties of their profession, and place others in agreeable situations upon extra duty. To the certain advantages, which accrue from being so detached, ought not to be added an exclusive and perpetual claim to those military vacancies, which should be the reward of the meritorious and qualified officer, in whatever branch of the service he may be temporarily placed. Experience is no doubt important, and it would always form one of the objects of inquiry in the investigation of the claims of the various applicants; but it is not the only one, though it is the only certain one, which results from service upon extra duty. As a mere question of military right, the longer an officer is continued upon such duty, the greater is the injury to all his brother officers, whose duties are thereby increased, and whose expectations of similar advantages are thereby disappointed. Superadded to this, a priority of claim to all the vacancies which occur in the Staff, and the inequality becomes injustice.

A double chance of promotion is given to all officers upon extra duty, one in the line of the Army, and one in the branch of service in which they are doing duty. If they have the latter, they ought not to have the former, for the only reason that gives the appearance of justice to the claim is founded upon the experience acquired in the performance of a particular class of duties, and in proportion as this experience is attained, their appropriate professional duties are neglected, and they are less qualified to serve in the line. If they have both, all the other officers should have both.

Besides, if length of service in a particular corps is to be the only criterion of selection for promotion, an officer should not be cut off from his chance, because he is ordered back to his command in the line.

The claim would be a personal one and would continue with him wherever he might serve. The obvious impracticability of measuring a length of service which might be made up of detached periods of days, weeks, months and years, must be apparent.

Hereafter no Staff appointment conferring rank will be given to any officer, until he relinquish his commission in the line of the Army.

LEW: CASS.

BY ORDER OF MAJOR GENERAL ALEXANDER MACOMB:

R. JONES,

Adjutant General.

ORDER, } **HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,**
No. 40. } **ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,**
 } *Washington, May 4th, 1833.*

1.—The following list of Promotions and Appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President, since the publication of the Army Register, in January, is published for general information:

1.—Promotions, First Regiment of Artillery.

1st Lieut. M. A. Patrick, to be Captain, 4th February, 1833, vice Dana, deceased. [Company B.]

2d Lieut. F. Taylor, to be 1st Lieut. 31 Jan. 1833, vice Cooke, resigned.

2d Lieut. A. D. Mackay, to be 1st Lieut. 4th February, 1833, vice Patrick, promoted.

Brev. 2d Lieut. J. Ammen, to be 2d Lieut. 1 July, 1831, vice Taylor, promoted.

Brev. 2d Lieut. J. W. Bailey, to be 2d Lieut. 1 July, 1832, vice Mackay, promoted.

Brev. 2d Lieut. H. G. Sill, to be 2d Lieut. 1 July, 1832, vice Ryan, resigned.

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.

1st Lieut. J. M. Washington, to be Captain, 30 May, 1832, vice Ripley appointed Captain in the Ordnance Department, [Company B.]

2d Lieut. R. C. Smead, to be 1st Lieut. 30 September, 1832, vice Monroe, resigned.

Brev. 2d Lieut. B. S. Ewell, to be 2d Lieut. 1 July, 1832, vice Smead, promoted.

First Regiment of Infantry.

1st Lieut. T. P. Gwynne, to be Captain, 4th March, 1833, vice Mason appointed Major of Dragoons.

2d Lieut. T. B. W. Stockton, to be 1st Lieut. 4th March, 1833, vice Gwynne, promoted.

Brev. 2d Lieut. G. Wilson, to be 2d Lieut. 1 July, 1830, vice Stockton, promoted.

Brev. 2d Lieut. E. A. Ogden, to be 2d Lieut. 1 July, 1831, vice Davis, appointed 2d Lieut. of Dragoons.

Second Regiment of Infantry.

1st Lieut. J. Clitz, to be Captain 4th April, 1832, vice Thompson, promoted, [Company A.]

1st Lieut. E. K. Barnum, to be Captain, 28th December, 1832, vice Brant, resigned, [G.]

2d Lieut. H. Day, to be 1st Lieut. 4th April, 1832, vice Clitz, promoted.

2d Lieut. W. Bloodgood, to be 1st Lieut. 28th December, 1832, vice Barnum, promoted.

2d Lieut. S. P. Heintzelman, to be 1st Lieut. 4th March, 1833, vice Sumner, appointed Captain of Dragoons.

Brev. 2d Lieut. E. R. Long, to be 2d Lieut. 1 July, 1829, vice Day, promoted.

Brev. 2d Lieut. James M. Hill, to be 2d Lieut. 1 July, 1830, vice Bloodgood, promoted.

Brev. 2d Lieut. J. H. Leavenworth, to be 2d Lieut. 1 July, 1830, vice Heintzelman, promoted.

Brev. 2d Lieut. G. W. Patten, to be 2d Lieut. 1 July, 1830, vice Van Buren, appointed 1st Lieut. of Dragoons.

Third Regiment of Infantry.

Brev. Major J. Fowle, Captain of the 5th Infantry, to be Major, 4th of March, 1833, vice Kearney, appointed Lieut. Colonel of Dragoons.

Brev. 2d Lieut. S. K. Cobb, to be 2d Lieut. 1 July, 1828, vice Stillwell, resigned.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

Brev. 2d Lieut. D. A. Manning, to be 2d Lieut. 1 July, 1830, vice Swords, appointed 2d Lieut. of Dragoons.

Brev. 2d Lieut. C. H. Larned, to be 2d Lieut. 1 July 1831, vice Burnet, resigned.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.

1st Lieut. J. M. Baxley, to be Captain 4th March; 1833, vice Fowle, promoted.

2d Lieut. M. C. Merrill, to be 1st Lieut. 4th March, 1833, vice Baxley, promoted.

2d Lieut. E. K. Smith, to be 1st Lieut. 4th March, 1833, vice Hunter, appointed Captain of Dragoons.

Brev. 2d Lieut. James Allen, to be 2d Lieut. 1 July, 1829, vice Merrill, promoted.

Brev. 2d Lieut. J. T. Collingsworth, to be 2d Lieut. 1 July, 1830, vice Perkins, appointed 1st Lieut. of Dragoons.

Brev. 2d Lieut. C. C. Daveiss, to be 2d Lieut. 1 July, 1830, vice Smith, promoted.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry.

Brev. Major A. R. Thompson, Captain of the 2d Infantry, to be Major, 4th April, 1832, vice Davenport, promoted.

1st Lieut. G. W. Waters, to be Captain, 4th March, 1833, vice Wharten, appointed Captain of Dragoons.

2d Lieut. H. St. James Linden, to be 1st Lieut, 4th March, 1833, vice Waters, promoted.

2d Lieut. G. Dorr, to be 1st Lieut. 4th March, 1833, vice Holmes, appointed Captain of Dragoons.

Brev. 2d Lieut. W. Hoffman, to be 2d Lieut. 1 July, 1829, vice Linden, promoted.

Brev. 2d Lieut. A. Cady, to be 2d Lieut. 1 July, 1829, vice Dorr, promoted.

Brev. 2d Lieut. J. Freeman, to be 2d Lieut. 1 July, 1829, vice Cooke, appointed 1st Lieut. of Dragoons.

Brev. 2d Lieut. T. L. Alexander, to be 2d Lieut. 1 July, 1830, vice Rousseau, resigned.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

1st Lieut. C. Thomas, to be Captain, 30 April, 1833, vice Burch, resigned.

1st Lieut. J. L. Dawson, to be Captain, 30 April, 1833, vice Berryman, resigned.

2d Lieut. W. G. Williams, to be 1st Lieut. 30 April, 1833, vice Thomas, promoted.

2d Lieut. D. S. Miles, to be 1st Lieut. 30 April, 1833, vice Dawson, promoted.

Brev. 2d Lieut. S. Kinney, to be 2d Lieut. 1 July, 1830, vice Seawell, appointed 1st Lieut. of Dragoons.

Brev. 2d Lieut. R. H. Ross, to be 2d Lieut. 1 July, 1830, vice Williams, promoted.

Brev. 2d Lieut. A. M. Lea, to be 2d Lieut. 1 July, 1831, vice Miles, promoted.

II.—Appointments, Staff.

Adam D. Steuart, Va. to be Paymaster, 14th January, 1833.

Joseph D. Harris, N. Y. to be Assistant Surgeon, 2d March, 1833.

Nathan S. Jarvis, N. Y. to be Assistant Surgeon, 2d March, 1833.

Richard Clark, N. Y. to be Assistant Surgeon, 2d March, 1833.

Adam N. McLaren, S. C. to be Assistant Surgeon, 2d March, 1833.

Benjamin F. Fellowes, N. H. to be Assistant Surgeon, 2d March, 1833.

Ordnance Department.

J. W. Ripley, late Captain of the 4th Regiment of Artillery, to be Captain, to take rank from the 30th May, 1832.

Regiment of Dragoons.

Major H. Dodge, of the Battalion of Mounted Rangers, to be Colonel, 4th March, 1833.

Major S. W. Kearny, of the 3d Regiment of Infantry, to be Lieut. Colonel, 4th March, 1833.

Captain R. B. Mason, of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, to be Major, 4th March, 1833.

Captain C. Wharton, of the 6th Regiment of Infantry, to be Captain, 4th March, 1833.

1st Lieut. E. V. Sumner, of the 2d Regiment of Infantry, to be Captain, 4th March, 1833.

1st Lieut. R. Holmes, of the 6th Regiment of Infantry, to be Captain, 4th March, 1833.

1st Lieut. D. Hunter, of the 5th Regiment of Infantry, to be Captain, 4th March, 1833.

2d Lieut. W. Seawell, of the 7th Regiment of Infantry, to be 1st Lieut. 4th March, 1833.

2d Lieut. D. Perkins, of the 5th Regiment of Infantry, to be 1st Lieut. 4th March, 1833.

2d Lieut. P. St. George Cooke, of the 6th Regiment of Infantry, to be 1st Lieut. 4th March, 1833.

2d Lieut. A. Van Buren, of the 2d Regiment of Infantry, to be 1st Lieut. 4th March, 1833.

2d Lieut. J. Davis, of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, to be 2d Lieut. 4th March, 1833.

2d Lieut. L. P. Lupton, of the 3d Regiment of Infantry, to be 2d Lieut. 4th March, 1833.

2d Lieut. T. Swords, of the 4th Regiment of Infantry, to be 2d Lieut. 4th March, 1833.

2d Lieut. J. H. K. Burgwin, of the 2d Regiment of Infantry, to be 2d Lieut. 4th March, 1833.

III.—CASUALTIES.—RESIGNATIONS.*Captains.*

Joshua B. Brant, 2d Infantry, 28th December, 1832.

Daniel E. Burch, 7th Infantry, 30th April, 1833.

Henry Berryman, 7th Infantry, 30th April, 1833

1st Lieutenant.

James H. Cooke, 1st Artillery, 31st January, 1833.

2d Lieutenants.

Stephen V. R. Ryan, 1st Artillery, 31st March, 1833.

W. S. Stillwell, 3d Infantry, 31st March, 1833.

Robert W. Burnet, 4th Infantry, 31st March, 1833.

Gustavus S. Rousseau, 6th Infantry, 30th April, 1833.

Brevet 2d Lieutenants.

Henderson K. Yoakum, 3d Artillery, 31st March, 1833.

John G. Harvey, 2d Infantry, 15th February, 1833.

George B. Crittenden, 4th Infantry, 30th April, 1833.

Humphrey Marshall, Mounted Rangers, 30th April, 1833.

Assistant Surgeon.

John Thruston, - - - - - 1st May, 1833.

Paymaster.

Alphonso Wetmore, - - - - - 1st May, 1833.

Declined.

2d Lieutenant James F. Izard, Regiment of Dragoons.

2d Lieutenant Joseph Ritner, Regiment of Dragoons.

Deaths.—Captain.

Nathaniel G. Dana, 1st Artillery, 4th February, 1833.

2.—Major Thompson, of the 6th Regiment of Infantry, is assigned to the command of Fort Leavenworth, to which post he will repair without unnecessary delay. Major Fowle, of the 3d Infantry, will report in person for orders, at the Adjutant General's Office. All other officers promoted, will report, by letter, to their respective Colonels, and join their proper stations, unless otherwise instructed from this Office.

3.—The date of Lieutenant H. A. Wilson's promotion to 1st Lieutenant in the 4th Regiment of Artillery, is *May 30th, 1832*, instead of "September 30th, 1832." This change of date results from the recent promotion of 1st Lieutenant Washington, vice Captain Ripley, appointed Captain of Ordnance.

BY ORDER OF MAJOR GENERAL MACOMB:

R. JONES,
Adjutant General.

ORDER. }
No. 60. }

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, 6th July, 1833.

1.—The following list of Promotions and Appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President, since the publication of the "Order" No. 40, of May 4, 1833, is published for general information:—

I.—PROMOTIONS, *First Regiment of Artillery.*

2d Lieut. J. R. Irwin, to be 1st Lieut. 31 May, 1833, vice Wheelwright, resigned.

Brev. 2d Lieut. G. Watson, to be 2d Lieut. 31 May, 1833, vice Irwin, promoted—(*brevet*, July 1, 1832.)

Third Regiment of Artillery.

2d Lieut. J. W. Harris, to be 1st Lieut. 30 June, 1833, vice Corpew, resigned.

2d Lieut. R. Anderson, to be 1st Lieut. 30 June, 1833, vice Brockenbrough, resigned.

Brev. 2d Lieut. S. H. Miller, to be 2d Lieut. 30 June, 1833, vice Harris, promoted—(*brevet*, July 1, 1831.)

Brev. 2d Lieut. G. H. Talcott, to be 2d Lieut. 30th June, 1833, vice Anderson promoted—(*brevet*, July 1, 1831.)

II.—APPOINTMENTS, *Staff.*

Charles W. Handy, Md. to be Assistant Surgeon, 11th May, 1833.

The following named Cadets, constituting the 1st class of 1833, at the last June examination, having been adjudged by the Academic Staff, competent to perform duty in the Army, the President has attached them as supernumerary 2d Lieutenants, by *brevet*, to Regiments and Corps respectively, as indicated in the following list—

Rank.

Corps of Engineers.

1 Cadet F. A. Smith, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

2 Cadet J. G. Barnard, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

3 Cadet G. W. Cullum, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

4 Cadet R. King, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

First Regiment of Artillery.

5 Cadet F. H. Smith, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

6 Cadet W. H. Sidell, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

7 Cadet D. B. Harris, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

- 10 Cadet E. A. Capron, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.
 13 Cadet D. E. Hale, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Second Regiment of Artillery.

- 11 Cadet I. Garrett, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.
 17 Cadet E. Schriver, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.
 18 Cadet H. Waller, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Third Regiment of Artillery.

- 8 Cadet R. W. Lee, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.
 14 Cadet R. R. Mudge, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.
 15 Cadet J. A. Thomas, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.
 19 Cadet J. H. Allen, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.

- 12 Cadet J. H. Miller, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.
 16 Cadet J. L. Davis, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.
 20 Cadet A. E. Shiras, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.
 21 Cadet H. Dupont, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

First Regiment of Infantry.

- 23 Cadet G. D. Dimon, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.
 27 Cadet J. Riggs, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.
 31 Cadet G. H. Pegram, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.
 36 Cadet J. McClure, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Second Regiment of Infantry.

- 24 Cadet I. R. D. Burnett, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.
 29 Cadet H. W. Wessells, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.
 35 Cadet J. W. Anderson, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.
 38 Cadet T. Johns, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Third Regiment of Infantry.

- 39 Cadet B. E. Dubose, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

- 9 Cadet W. W. S. Bliss, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.
 22 Cadet B. Alvord, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.
 26 Cadet J. L. Hooper, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.
 28 Cadet J. W. McCrabb, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.
 32 Cadet A. C. Myers, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.
 41 Cadet H. L. Scott, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.

- 34 Cadet D. Ruggles, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.
 37 Cadet J. C. Reid, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry.

- 25 Cadet J. E. Blake, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.
 30 Cadet J. P. Center, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.
 33 Cadet G. H. Ringgold, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.
 40 Cadet J. P. Harrison, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

- 42 Cadet A. F. Seaton, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.
 43 Cadet N. W. Hunter, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

III—CASUALTIES.—RESIGNATIONS.

1st Lieutenants.

- Washington Wheelwright, 1st Artillery, 31st May, 1833.
 George W. Corpew, 3d Artillery, 30th June, 1833.
 Austin Brockenbrough, 3d Artillery, 30th June, 1833.

Brevet 2d Lieutenant.

- Merewether L. Clarke, 6th Infantry, 31st May, 1833.

IV.—RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN ORDINARY CASES OF PROMOTION.

3. If a field officer, the officer *promoted* will join the Regiment and station of his predecessor; if a company officer, he will join the particular company where the vacancy to which he succeeds may have occurred.

4. The officers *promoted* will, accordingly, forthwith join their proper stations and companies, except those on detached service, or who may receive special instructions from this office: they will report, by letter, to their respective Colonels.

5. The Brevet 2d Lieutenants will *join* their respective regiments, and report in person for duty, agreeably to regulations, by the 30th day of September, and by letter, to their respective Colonels, who will assign them to companies.

BY ORDER OF MAJOR GENERAL MACOMB:

R. JONES,
Adjutant General.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR:—In the June number of your Magazine, is a communication signed “*a subscriber*,” in the last paragraph of which is the following sentence:—“Why, let me ask, is it that officers of the Navy receive such high premiums for recruiting seamen, and officers of the Army are allowed nothing:—“*A subscriber*” is mistaken; the recruiting officer for the Navy receives no compensation beyond any other officer of his rank, *on duty*, and his compensation is the same, whether he recruits one man, or one thousand men in the year. The system of giving a premium to recruiting officers according to the number of men recruited, ceased in the Navy in 1828:—but suppose it was as “*a subscriber*” states, are not these comparisons between the two services, or rather the two branches of the same (the military) service, invidious? Neither branch is on the liberal footing which I think the good of the country requires, and the voice of the American people, I believe, would sanction; we all desire that they should be placed on such a footing, and this may be brought about by the officers of the Army and Navy bringing before Congress and the people, in a calm, dispassionate, and dignified manner, the claims of their respective services; but not by invidious comparisons, which only work evil to both parties.

I hope to see the attention of Congress turned seriously and in a liberal spirit to this subject. I say, with all my heart, to the officers of the Army who may strive to bring it about,—“God speed;” but they will not further their views by attacking us; on the contrary, to effect any thing for the good of the military establishments of the country, we must “pull together.”

AN OFFICER OF THE NAVY, AND A SUBSCRIBER.
Baltimore, 27th June, 1833.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me to correct some slight inaccuracies in the narrative of the first Campaign of an A.D.C. His reminiscences are read with much pleasure by his associates of 1813, and would have afforded still greater satisfaction had they been submitted to the public in a less affected style of writing. Your correspondent is no longer the youthful Aide de Camp of a Brigadier, but is now a Field Officer of Artillery. He is not now dilating the poetic fictions of Ontwa, but is recording grave historical facts. Some of his readers, who can solve a problem in Algebra and Conic Sections, and can, without betraying utter ignorance, discuss the laws of projectiles, are obliged to have recourse to their Dictionaries, (and sometimes in vain) to seek the meaning of such phrases as "*igniferous* task"—"*about simultaneously*"—"wide spreading penumbra"—"*petr escent shower*"—"cinerous shroud"—"*reverberating mortar*"—"labial ornaments" &c. &c. Let us hope that our estimable friend the ci-devant A.D.C. will continue his narrative in language better adapted to the plain sense of his readers, and to the dignity of his subject, and that his example may induce others in like manner to record their reminiscences of prominent events in the late war, between this country and Great Britain.

I proceed now to correct the errors in the narrative of the Aide de Camp.

The Mess House, and two stone block houses at Fort Niagara, were built by the French about the year 1725, and not as he supposes by the English. The old square-pitch roof of the Mess House, was removed in 1812, to prevent its being set on fire by hot shot from Fort George. What the A.D.C. calls the flat roof was the garret floor, strengthened to support a battery. The grass-hopper was a 6 pounder on a field carriage, and the "*reverberating mortar*" was an 8 inch howitzer.

The great magazine in the Citadel at York, was fired, *not by accident, but certainly by design*; as much so as the Corvette on the stocks, and the stores containing her rigging, and appurtenances. Not a single British soldier was injured by *this* explosion of that great magazine, containing more than 1,000 barrels of powder. General Sheaffe had halted his retreating troops, at the distance of a mile, to watch the result of this explosion. Finding our column less injured than he had hoped for, and again en route, he then hastened his retreat towards Kingston. The error of the A.D.C. is a common one. An explosion of a portable magazine had *accidentally* occurred some three quarters of an hour previous, in an advanced British battery of three 18 pounders, by which (most fortunately for our advancing column) two of the guns were dismounted, and the men who were stationed in the battery, say 40 or 50, were either killed or put hors de combat. No one who witnessed the occurrence,

will forget the gallant Drum Major of the 8th or King's Regiment, in full costume, being brought down by the rifle of Lieutenant Riddle of the 15th, at the moment when, having returned to this dismantled battery, he was raising the linstock [to discharge] the remaining gun into the head of our column, then less than 200 yards from it. I am happy to say that this brave soldier was treated with marked attention in our hospital, and was ultimately cured of his wound.

At the time of the great explosion, our troops, formed in close column, with the Artillery in advance, were, by order of General Pike, halted, and seated under cover of a rising ground to avoid the enemy's shot, while our pieces were preparing for action. The distance from the head [of the] column of Infantry to the magazine, was a little less than 400 yards. Our column broke at the explosion, but in less than five minutes was re-formed under command of Col. Pearce, and on its forward march, leaving the dead and wounded on the ground where they fell.

The ship Pike was not launched or named, until after the death of the General. The Flag Ship at the first invasion of York, was the "Madison."

A YORKER.

FOR THE MILITARY AND NAVAL MAGAZINE.

The *Landsman* in your last number somewhat underrates the merits of the present *petty officers* in the Navy, and is in a great error as to the present want of *good seamen* in our service.

If he turns to the Annual Reports from the Navy Department the last two years, he will find the character and abundance of our seamen correctly stated—and he will further find, that the pay of the petty officers, as an act of justice to their worth, and as one means of improving permanently their qualifications, has again and again been earnestly recommended to be increased. Probably no service in the world has so good sailors; and the petty officers, though susceptible of improvement, are highly respectable.

The subject of apprentices in the Navy is not a new one; and after engaging the attention of the Department, and of Congress at former periods, has been judiciously left in its present condition.

Boys are now enlisted for three years—and at the expiration of that term, can again be enlisted by their parents and guar-

dians if deemed advisable ; and in this way most of the benefits of a technical apprenticeship are attained without some of its inconveniences.

They are now taught seamanship, &c. &c. as fully as it would probably be done under indentures.

A SEAMAN.

From the Temperance Recorder.

NORTH WESTERN AMERICA.

Many of the people of the United States have probably never given much attention to the condition of that vast portion of our continent which is under the exclusive and despotic dominion of the Hudson's Bay Fur Company: A company possessing the most lucrative monopoly in the world ; and guarding their treasure with such watchful jealousy, that no citizen of the United States may keep up a correspondence on the most indifferent topics with a factor or agent residing at Athabasca or McKenzie's river. Yet of the few items of information which reach us from that remote region, some are of great interest. We have the highest authority for saying that since the consolidation of the old N. W. and H. B. companies, ardent spirits, wines, and all intoxicating liquors have been so rigidly excluded from the interior that not even the smallest quantity obtains admission as a medicine. This regulation having been adopted many years ago, temperance societies can lay claim to no share of the praise. Sound views of interest led to the arrangement. The directors of that company well knew that their light canoe men, who during the brief northern summer, ply their paddles twenty hours out of the twenty-four, could not long endure such fatigues if they drank any thing more stimulating than water ; they well knew that the direct way to disable and destroy the Indian hunter, and to occasion the destruction and loss of his peltries, was to give him strong drink : And having the power, they had the will entirely to exclude alcohol in all its disguises, from a district larger than the United States. From our own territory bordering on this region, where small check has in former times been imposed on the introduction of whiskey, and where the Indians have been almost destroyed by its free use, we are happy to hear of the dawn of better times. One correspondent at Sault St. Marie, which being on the strait between lakes Huron and Superior, is the gate of a vast country lying around the latter, writes thus, " We

have succeeded quite as well the season past in keeping ardent spirits from the place, as could have been expected. But little has been sold here, and none carried into the Indian country except by Mr. —, who obtained special permission from the governor, to carry some for three posts. Mr. D —, had several barrels sent up, all of which he sent back, and the *sutler in Fort Brady, last spring, sent back 80 barrels of beer, and has kept none since.*" If the three posts of the American Fur Company, in the Fond Du Lac department should abandon the introduction of whiskey, there would remain no obstacle to the long wished for arrangement with the Hudson Bay Company, and the whole, or nearly the whole of the Indian country would be delivered from a scourge more fatal and desolating than the small pox.

At Fort Howard, Green Bay, the Head Quarters of the 5th Regiment United States Infantry, a temperance society has been lately formed on the principle of total abstinence from *all spirituous drinks.* "Eleven officers, and more than one hundred soldiers have become members; with the cheering prospect that all will join in this cause, which has done so much good to mankind." Accounts of a similar character, and most cheering, as they bespeak a radical and thorough reformation among the soldiers, have been received from Assistant Surgeon Lucius O'Brien, at Fort Pike, La. and from other frontier stations; so that we may now regard many of our military posts as schools of temperance.

A temperance society has been formed under encouraging auspices at Chicago, Ill. and one has for several years existed at Mackinac. May we not hope that exertions of all the frontier societies, will ere long effect what the friends of humanity throughout the world so much desire, namely, the utter exclusion of whiskey from the Indian country.

A.

From the Western Monthly Magazine.

EVENING MUSIC AT SEA.

BY A QUONDAM SAILOR.

If music be the food of love, play on,
Give me excess of it.

That strain again: it had a dying fall.

Shakspeare.

On one of the delicious afternoons of February, peculiar to the West Indies, as the sun was declining below the western horizon, the beautiful Hornet lay in a calm near the Island of

Cuba. The sea was uncommonly smooth, imparting hardly sufficient motion to the buoyant ship, to disturb the sails as they hung listlessly against the masts. I had never, until then, fully realized the oft-repeated comparison of the bosom of the ocean to a mirror; but now, the truth of it came home to me, and I felt that there was sublimity, even in the calm of the 'vasty deep.' I could not gaze on it without being reminded, by contrast, of the tempests that at times sweep over it; and thus was its stillness associated with its commotion, its quiet with its power.

But though no breath raised a ripple on its surface, there was a ceaseless, but gentle swell, as if amid the coral beds beneath, some lonely water-spirit slumbered, while the waters above rose and fell with its steady breathing. Occasionally, a 'sorrowing sea-bird' would flit by unheeded, or descending, kiss the wave, and soar aloft again till lost in space. Then would a shining dolphin rush in pursuit of the terrified flying fish; and anon, glisten in the far depths, almost shedding light through the waters with the gloss of his silvery sides.

The sun was setting. How glowingly came upon me the force of those lines—

‘Not, as in northern climes, obscurely bright,
But one unclouded blaze of living light.’

The whole ocean seemed of liquid gold; and the sky far up, glowed as if some blazing spirit hovered in the void.

The rays of the sun penetrating the water horizontally, looked like gilded cords, so distinct and brilliant was the refraction. It was a scene to inspire emotions of a lofty character. Before us, was the glorious orb of light and life, sinking, as it were, to rest, in the wave-washed caverns of the deep; beneath, rolled the limitless ocean—fit emblem of the eternity over which we hovered; and above, spread the viewless ether, reflecting the deep blue of the wave beneath, unmarred by a single cloud.

At this hour, a few of the officers assembled on the forecastle to contemplate the scene; and recalling the joys of other days, to hold that converse, which, in a small degree, alleviates the privations of a seaman’s life. With characteristic versatility, they passed from topic to topic, seldom dwelling long on one, till as the shades of twilight fell around, their feelings assumed a congenial hue, and graver themes were touched. The pall of night, thick set with stars, was thrown about the expiring day, and the moon shaking off her watery panoply, rose full and clear, shedding a broad stream of silver light as far as the eye could reach.

Then it was, the remembrances of the past crowded up like odors from a bed of flowers, lulling the feelings to that delicious calmness, which pleasant memories always inspire, and which none feel more sensibly than the tempest-tost mariner. The father dwelt in tenderness on his distant family; the bro-

ther recalled the unbidden assiduities of a sister's love, and the son, as he leaned against the mast, his features set in the sedateness of sober reflection, felt his heart softened by the recollection of a mother's care. But few remarks were made. All felt that the silence which reigned above, beneath, and around, should not be disturbed. Each one had retired to the recesses of his own heart—a sanctuary too sacred to be violated.

Such was the state of feeling, when a clear melodious voice, slowly poured forth the first line of that exquisite song—‘*Home, sweet home.*’ As the words, ‘Mid pleasures and palaces,’ swelled upon the air, a single exclamation of pleasure escaped the hearers, and they again relapsed into silence. We had often heard the song, but never had it come so thrillingly as then. Had it been sung by even an ordinary performer, its effect would have been great; but breathed as it was with a fervor and feeling I have never known excelled; in a voice, full, manly, and touching, it could not but produce a powerful impression. As the singer proceeded, the circle was augmented. The sturdy seaman seated himself with calm gravity, and by the side of the youthful midshipman, listened with enthralled attention. The man whose locks were whitened, equally with the boy whose features were unmarked by the furrows of time and care, seemed to drink in the beautiful words as a healing draught.

Oh, how magical is music at such an hour! It comes to the heart like a flood of sunshine, dispelling its gathered mists, and causing high aspirations to spring into strength and beauty. The whole man is elevated above the narrowness of earth, and he seeks in thought to commune with the intelligence of a higher world, and with that Being,

‘Who plants his footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm.’

Thus were the feelings of the listening group, when the performer, at the close of the first verse, eloquently burst forth with the words, ‘There's no place like home!’ An emotion was visible in all. There was a slight tremor in his voice, showing that he felt the influence of the line; and when he concluded it, his pause was longer than usual, and a deep sigh escaped him.

When he recommenced,—‘An exile from home’—the agitation in those around, was merged in attention to the song, but his increased. His face was slightly averted, and the rays of the moon as they fell upon, and glistened in the tear that rested on his cheek, gave additional effect to the expression almost of agony, stamped upon his features. He was, indeed, as I knew, an exile from home,—though from what cause I never could discover,—and the smothered grief of years was now loosed, and flowed in unrestrained power over him.

He continued. As the song drew to a close, his emotion increased, with that of every one who listened. At length, as the line, 'There's no place like home,'—rose on the stillness of the hour, the last time, a rush of feeling was evident, which, in many, showed itself in tears! The man, who from childhood had braved the foaming brine, and had stood without fear on the brink of eternity; and he, who, an outcast from the society of the virtuous and the good, knew no 'home'; alike with the being of turbid passions and unhallowed deeds, gave a tribute to him who had so well timed, and so feelingly executed, one of the most grateful songs that ever greets a seaman's ear. Oh! it was good to look on men I had considered hardened in iniquity, thus throwing open the floodgates of long pent affections, that they might once more gladden and purify the soul! I could not think such men entirely lost; I could not look on human nature in a fairer and more pleasing aspect.

No one spoke; and after a few moments, in which all else was banished by the one dear thought of the distant home we had exchanged for our 'home upon the deep,' each one sought his pillow, and I do not doubt, a purer and a better man.

NAVAL SKETCHES.

A series of very interesting narratives, under the title of "PETER SIMPLE," the imaginary author, has been published, and is still in process of publication, in the London Metropolitan; that, entitled "A storm at sea," inserted in our second number, is one of them. These sketches are well worth collecting and publishing in a volume, and we presume they will be. The last number contains a description of West India manners and customs, from which we make a few extracts. Our Naval Officers are familiar with such scenes, and could furnish from their journals, a thousand racy anecdotes and piquant adventures, if they would. When will they be aroused from their lethargy, to contribute to the amusement of their brother officers and fellow-citizens?

"Our sealed orders were opened, and proved our destination to be the West Indies, as we expected. Swinburne, the quarter-master, was in my watch, and as he had been long in the West Indies, I used to obtain all the information from him that I could.

The old fellow had a secret pleasure in frightening me as much as he could. "Really, Mr. Simple, you ax so many questions," he would say, as I accosted him while he was at his station at the *conn*, "I wish you wouldn't ax so many ques-

tions, and make yourself uncomfortable—‘ steady so’—steady it is.’ with regard to Yellow Jack as we calls the yellow fever, it’s a devil incarnate, that’s sartin—you’re well and able to take your allowance in the morning, and dead as a herring ‘fore night.”

Such yarns were told to me and the other midshipmen during the night watch, that I can assure the reader they gave us no small alarm. Every day that we worked our day’s work, and found ourselves so much nearer to the islands, did we feel as if we were so much nearer to our graves. I once spoke to O’Brien about it, and he laughed. “Peter,” says he, “fear kills more people than the yellow fever, or any other complaints in the West Indies. Swinburne is an old rogue, and only laughing at you.” We were now fast nearing the Island of Barbadoes, the weather was beautiful, the wind always fair; the flying fish rose in shoals, by the foaming seas, which rolled away, and roared from the bows as our swift frigate cleaved through the water; the porpoises played about us in thousands—the bone-tas and dolphins at one time chased the flying fish, and at others appeared to be delighted in keeping company with the rapid vessel. In two days we were close to the island, and the men were desired to look out for land. The next morning, having hove to part of the night, land was discovered on the bow, and was reported by the mast-head man. In the course of the morning, we ran into the island, and unhappy as I was, I never can forget the sensation of admiration which I felt on closing with Needham Point to enter Carlisle Bay. The beach of such a pure dazzling white, backed by the tall green cocoanut trees waving their spreading heads to the fresh breeze, the dark blue of the sky, and the deeper blue of the transparent sea, occasionally varied into green as we passed by the coral rocks which threw their branches out from the bottom—the town opening to our view by degrees, houses after houses so neat, with their green jalousies dotting the landscapes, the fort with the colours flying, troops of officers riding down, a busy population of all colours, relieved by the whiteness of their dress. Altogether the scene realized my first ideas of fairy land, for I thought I had never witnessed any thing so beautiful. “And can this be such a dreadful place as it is described?” thought I. The sails were clewed up, the anchor was dropped to the bottom, and a salute from the ship, answered by that of the forts, added to the effect of the scene. The sails were furled, the boats lowered down, the boatswain squared the yards from the jolly boat a-head. Then as the work was over, a new scene of delight presented itself to the sight of midshipmen who had been so long upon his majesty’s allowance. These were the boats which crowded around the ship, loaded with baskets of bananas, oranges, shaddock, soursops, and every

kind of tropical fruit, fried flying fish, eggs, fowls, milk, and every thing which could tempt a poor boy after a long sea voyage. The watch being called, down we all hastened into the boats, and returned loaded with treasures, which we soon contrived to make disappear. After stowing away as much fruit as would have sufficed for a dessert to a dinner given to twenty people in England, I returned on deck.

SHORE SCENE.

Our first business was to *water* the ship by rafting and towing off the casks. I was in charge of the boat again, with Swinburne as coxswain. As we pulled in, there was a number of negroes bathing in the surf, bobbing their woolly heads under it, as it rolled into the beach. 'Now, Mr. Simple,' said Swinburne, 'see how I'll make them *niggers* scamper.' He then stood up in the stern sheets, and pointing with his finger, roared out, 'A shark! a shark!' Away started all the bathers for the beach, puffing and blowing, from their dreaded enemy; nor did they stop to look for him until they were high and dry out of his reach. Then, when we all laughed, they called us '*all the hangman teifs*', and every other opprobrious name which they could select from their vocabulary. I was very much amused with this scene, and as much afterwards with the negroes who crowded round us when we landed. They appeared such merry fellows, always laughing, chattering, singing, and showing their white teeth.

We were, however, soon surrounded by others, particularly some dingy ladies with baskets of fruit, and who, as they said, 'sell ebery ting.' I perceived that my sailors were very fond of cocoa-nut milk, which being a harmless beverage, I did not object to their purchasing from these ladies, who had chiefly cocoa-nuts in their baskets. As I had never tasted it, I asked them what it was, and bought a cocoa-nut. I selected the largest. 'No, massa, dat not good for you. Better one for buccra officer.' I then selected another, but the same objection was made. 'No, massa, dis very fine milk. Very good for de tomac.' I drank off the milk from the holes on the top of the cocoa-nut, and found it very refreshing. As for the sailors, they appeared very fond of it indeed. But I very soon found that if good for de tomac, it was not very good for the head, as my men, instead of rolling the casks, began to roll themselves in all directions, and when it was time to go off to dinner, most of them were dead drunk at the bottom of the boat. They insisted that it was the *sun* which affected them. Very hot it certainly was, and I believed them at first when they were only giddy; but I was convinced to the contrary when I found that they became insensible; yet how they had

procured the liquor was to me a mystery. When I came on board, Mr. Falcon, who, although acting captain, continued his duties as first lieutenant almost as punctually as before, asked how it was that I had allowed my men to get so tipsy. I assured him that I could not tell, that I had never allowed one to leave the watering place, or to buy any liquor: the only thing that they had to drink was a little cocoa-nut milk, which, as it was so very hot, I thought there could be no objection to. Mr. Falcon smiled and said, 'Mr. Simple, I am an old stager in the West Indies, and I'll let you into a secret. Do you know what '*sucking the monkey* means?' 'No, sir.' 'Well, then, I'll tell you; it is a term used among seamen for drinking *rum* out of *cocoa-nuts*, the milk having been poured out, and the liquor substituted. Now, do you comprehend why your men are tipsy?' I stared with all my eyes, for it never would have entered into my head; and I then perceived why it was that the black woman would not give me the first cocoa-nuts which I selected. I told Mr. Falcon of this circumstance, who replied, 'Well, it was not your fault, only you must not forget it another time.'

It was my first watch that night, and Swinburne was quarter-master on deck. 'Swinburne,' said I, 'you have often been in the West Indies before, why did you not tell me that the men were '*sucking the monkey*,' when I thought that they were only drinking cocoa-nut milk?'

Swinburne chuckled, and answered, 'Why, Mr. Simple, d'ye see, it didn't become me as a shipmate to peach. It's but seldom that a poor fellow has an opportunity of making himself a 'little happy,' and it would not be fair to take away the chance. I suppose you'll never let them have cocoa-nut milk again?'

'No, that I will not; but I cannot imagine what pleasure they can find in getting so tipsy.'

'It's merely because they are not allowed to be so, sir. That's the whole story in a few words.'

'Well; I think I could cure them, if I were permitted to try.'

'I should like to hear how you'd manage that, Mr. Simple.'

'Why, I would oblige a man to drink off half a pint of liquor, and then put him by himself. I would not allow him companions to make merry with, so as to make a pleasure of intoxication. I would then wait until next morning when he was sober, and leave him alone with a racking headache until the evening, when I would give him another dose, and so on, forcing him to get drunk until he hated the smell of liquor.'

'Well, Mr. Simple, it might do with some, but many of our chaps would require the dose you mention to be repeated pretty often before it would effect a cure; and what's more,

they'd be very willing patients, and make no wry faces at their physic.'

' Well, that might be, but it would cure them at last. But tell me, Swinburne, were you ever in a hurricane ?'

" I've been in every thing, Mr. Simple, I believe, except a school, and I never had time to go there. Do you see that battery at Needham point ? Well, in the hurricane of '82, them same guns were whirled away by the wind right over to this point here on the opposite side, the sentries in their sentry-boxes after them. Some of the soldiers who faced the wind had their teeth blown down their throats like broken 'baccy pipes, others had their heads turned round like dog vanes, 'cause they waited for orders to the '*right about face*,' and the whole air was full of young *niggers* blowing about like peelings of *ingins*.'

' You don't suppose I believe all this, Swinburne ?'

' That's as may be, Mr. Simple, but I've told the story so often, that I believe it myself.'

[The Captain having died on the passage, a new one was appointed by the Admiral of the West India station ; his arrival was looked for with some curiosity by the officers.]

A NEW COMMANDER.

We were all anxious to know what sort of a person our new captain was, whose name was Kearney ; but we had no time to ask the midshipmen, except when they came in charge of the boats which brought his luggage : they replied generally, that he was a very good sort of fellow, and there was no harm in him. But when I had the night-watch with Swinburne, he came up to me, and said, ' Well, Mr. Simple, so we have a new captain. I sailed with him for two years in a brig.'

' And pray, Swinburne, what sort of a person is he ?'

' Why, I'll tell you, Mr. Simple, he's a good-tempered, kind fellow enough, but—'

' But what ?'

' Such a *bouncer* ?'

' How do you mean ? He's not a very stout man.'

' Bless you, Mr. Simple, why you don't understand English. I mean that he's the greatest liar that ever walked a deck. Now, you know, Mr. Simple, *I* can spin a yarn occasionally.'

' Yes, that you can ; witness the hurricane the other night.'

' Well, Mr. Simple, I cannot *hold a candle* to him. It a'n't that I might stretch now and then just for fun as far as he can, but — it, he's always on the stretch. In fact, Mr. Simple, he never tells the truth except *by mistake*. He's as poor as a rat, and has nothing but his pay ; yet, to believe him, he is worth

at least as much as Greenwich Hospital. But you'll soon find him out, and he'll serve to laugh at behind his back, you know, Mr. Simple, for that's *no go* before his face.'

Captain Kearney made his appearance on board the next day. The men were mustered to receive him, and all the officers were on the quarter-deck. ' You've a fine set of marines here, Captain Falcon,' he observed : ' those I left on board of the Minerve were only fit to be *hung* : and you've a good show of reefers too ; those I left in the Minerve were *not worth hanging*. If you please, I'll read my commission, if you'll order the men aft.' His commission was read, all hands with their hats off, from respect to the authority from which it proceeded. ' Now, my lads,' said Captain Kearney, addressing the ship's company, ' I've but few words to say to you. I am appointed to command this ship, and you appear to have a very good character from your late first lieutenant. All I request of you is this : Be smart, keep sober, and always *tell the truth*—that's enough. Pipe down. Gentlemen,' he continued, addressing the officers, ' I trust that we shall be good friends ; and I see no reason that it should be otherwise.' He then turned away with a bow, and called his coxswain. ' Williams, you'll go on board, and tell my steward that I have promised to dine with the governor to-day, and that he must come to dress me : and, coxswain, recollect to put the sheepskin mat on the stern gratings of my gig—not the one I used to have when I was on shore in my carriage, but the blue one which was used for the *chariot*—you know which I mean.' I happened to look Swinburne in the face, who cocked his eye at me, as much as to say—' There he goes.' We afterwards met the officers of the Minerve, who corroborated all that Swinburne had said, although it was quite unnecessary, as we had the captain's own words every minute to satisfy us of the fact."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES TROOPS.—A detachment of one hundred and eighty United States Troops passed through Albany a few weeks since, in part composed of Infantry, destined to Fort Winnebago—the remainder being United States Dragoons recruited in New York by Lieutenant Perkins. These last, says the Albany Daily Advertiser, are a peculiarly fine body of men, being selected with the greatest care—not only as to thews and sinews, and horsemanship, but as to their moral qualifications and their general adaptation for a service requiring an unusual degree of skill, courage, coolness, and power of endurance. This portion of the detachment, under Lieutenants Peyton, and Davis, are on their way to Jefferson Barracks. The officer commanding the whole is Lieutenant Lewis N. Morris.

MAJOR GENERAL ALEXANDER MACOMB, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, was a passenger in the steam boat Columbus, from Baltimore, and landed on Tuesday, 18th July, at Fortress Monroe.

COLONEL THAYER has arrived at Boston, from West Point, to direct the construction of fortifications in that harbor, involving an expenditure of rising \$1,200,000. The completion of these works will add to the many obligations the country already owe him for his long and successful direction of the useful institution, the superintendence of which he has just resigned.

CLINTON, (Lou.) JUNE 28.—A detachment of United States Troops, from New Orleans, consisting of about seventy men, under the command of Lieut. Temple, arrived at this post on Wednesday last. This detachment was destined for Fort Leavenworth, but in consequence of sickness prevailing amongst them, it was deemed advisable by the physician and officer in command, that they should not proceed for the present. The detachment has encamped about three miles above town.

INDIAN NEWS.—Col. Henry Dodge, of Dragoons, with two companies of Rangers, (Captains Backus and Browne's,) commenced his march towards the rapids on Rock River last Sunday, for the purpose of dislodging *Maneater's* band of Winnebagoes. It appears that this chief, after all that has been done and said on the subject, is still lurking about the rapids with his band amidst the thick forests and swamps of that country. The other Indians we are informed have crossed the Wisconsin according to the stipulations of the treaty last fall.

Col. Dodge is ordered to demand the murderers who escaped from the prison at Fort Winnebago last fall, and now are thought to be skulking about in *Maneater's* band. This demand certainly will be made, and when made, must, and of course, will be persisted in till they are given up. Whether any resistance will be made or not, we expect to be able to inform our readers in our next number.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDALIA AND SHARK.—The United States ship *Vandalia*, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore JOHN D. HENLEY, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval forces in the West Indies and Gulph of Mexico, accompanied by the United States schooner *Shark*, Lieutenant Commandant BOERUM, of the same squadron, arrived in Hampton Roads on Sunday afternoon, July 14th, from Havanna, whence they sailed the 6th. Officers and crew in good health, with the exception of Lieut. Jerome Callan, who came passenger in the *Vandalia*, and returned home sick.

The *Vandalia* anchored in the Roads. The *Shark* came up the same evening, and fired a salute, which was returned from Com. WARRINGTON'S flag ship at the Navy Yard.

The *Vandalia* came up from Hampton Roads, on Monday, and upon coming to an anchor off the Naval Hospital, fired a salute, which was answered from the *Java*, flag ship of the Navy Yard.

The *Vandalia*, spoke off Havana 6th July, United States schooner *Porpoise*, Lieutenant Commandant MCINTOSH, and ordered her to Pensacola. The *Porpoise* had several cases of sickness on board.

List of officers of the *Vandalia*.

G. Budd, *Master Commandant*. Lieuts. J. Abbot, 1st; F. A. Neville 2d; J. Colhoun, 3d. *Acting Master*, J. K. Mitchell. *Fleet Surgeon*, J. A. Kearney. *Purser*, D. Walker. *Comdt. of Marines*, A. Ross. *Secretary of the Squadron*, T. Miller. *Assistant Surgeon*, L. W. Minor. *Passed*

Midshipman, T. M. Washington. *Midshipmen*, H. Norvell, S. Larkin, Jr. E. Middleton, T. A. Jenkins, A. A. Holcomb, C. F. M. Spottswood, J. Forbes, J. W. E. Read, L. Maynard, J. McCormick, J. D. Johnston, H. P. Robertson, T. W. Gibson, G. W. Thayer. *Captain's Clerk*, J. E. Holland. *Boatswain*, G. Wilmuth. *Gunner*, J. Hayes, *Carpenter*, J. Cox. *Sail Maker*, W. Bennett. *Passengers*, Lt. Jerome Callan, sick; and Mid. J. Moorehead.

List of officers of the *Shark*.

Lt. Comdt. W. Boerum. *Lieuts.* H. Westcott, J. M. Berrien. *Sailing Master*, S. C. Rowan. *Purser*, A. M. D. Jackson. *Assistant Surgeon*, J. Brinckerhoff. *Midshipmen*, J. M. Lockert, F. B. Renshaw, W. L. Maury, M. L. D. Watson, J. Carroll, W. H. Adams. *Captain's Clerk*, G. Deas. *Gunner*, N. Stevenson.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRANDYWINE.—The United States Frigate Brandywine, 44, Captain J. Renshaw, arrived at New York, on Monday, July 8th, from the Mediterranean, and last from Madera in 37 days; officers and crew all well. The following is a list of the officers attached to the Brandywine:

J. Renshaw, *Commander*; *Lieuts.* J. L. Saunders, A. Slidell, C. C. Turner, and M. Mason; W. H. Noland, *passed Midshipman*; B. Washington, *Surgeon*; G. Clymer, *Assistant do*; J. B. Cutting, *Acting Master*; T. S. English, *Capt. of Marines*; F. A. Armistead, *Lieut. do*; E. C. Canning, *Schoolmaster*; *Midshipmen*, R. P. Welch, G. F. Emmons, W. F. Barr, C. F. McIntosh, R. A. Cassin, J. C. Graham, J. J. Thruston, W. Craney, D. McDougal, A. W. Prevost, J. Alden, J. I. Williams, W. G. H. Robertson, J. L. Ring, J. Raynolds, *Boatswain*, N. B. Peed, *Sailmaker*; C. Boardman, *Carpenter*; T. Riley, *Gunner*; J. D. Gibson, *Purser's Steward*: *Passengers*, *Lieuts.* S. W. Le Compte, and A. J. D. Browne.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, JULY 8.—The fleet Surgeon in the Mediterranean, under date of April 4, on board the frigate United States, writes:

But one death from sickness has occurred in the squadron for three months, which was on board this ship, being the first victim of disease since leaving America.

No death has occurred in either the Constellation or the John Adams during the last three months.

Lieutenants G. P. URSHER, and H. G. Auchmuty, of the Navy, arrived at New York, on the 21st July, passengers in the packet ship Sully, from Havre.

Lieutenant T. Paine, Jr. has been appointed to the command of the schr. Experiment, now at Norfolk.

The St. Louis, Capt. Newton, arrived at New York on 22d July, from the West Indies. We have no room for the list of officers.

The schooner Shark is fitting out at Norfolk, for the Mediterranean, under the command of Lieut. H. Paulding: she will not sail before September.

R E S I G N A T I O N S .

L. P. Higbee, Midshipman,	-	-	-	28 June, 1833.
G. Butterfield,	"	-	-	8 July, "
V. McCracken,	"	-	-	16 " "
J. Barry, Sailing Master,	-	-	-	9 " "
F. S. Neville, Lieutenant of Marines,	-	-	-	15 " "

D I S M I S S I O N S .

J. W. Graham, Midshipman,	-	-	-	9 July, "
J. C. Harker,	"	-	-	" " "
B. S. Slye,	"	-	-	" " "

M E T E O R O L O G I C A L J O U R N A L, F O R T H E M O N T H O F J U N E, 1833.

Kept at the Depot of Naval Instruments, Washington City.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Phases of the Moon.	Day.	Barometer.	Temperature. Max. Min.	Weather.	Wind.			REMARKS.
					Direction.	Force.	Rain.	
Full M.	Sat. 1	30 181	63	65	cloudy,	East	light	.4
	Sun. 2	30 114	76	65	rain,	S W	strong	
	Mon. 3	29 .996	80	70	clear,	West	strong	
	Tues. 4	30 .296	69	65	clear,	N & W	mod'rate	
	Wed. 5	30 .337	63	50	cloudy,	S & E	fresh	
	Thur. 6	30 195	72	50	cloudy, light rain,	S & W	light	
3rd Qr.	Fri. 7	29 .923	76	67	cloudy,	S & W	mod'rate	1.3
	Sat. 8	29 .895	71	65	rain, clear,	N & E	mod'rate	
	Sun. 9	29 .780	72	57	clear,	N W	fresh	
	Mon. 10	29 .771	70	52	clear,	N E	mod'rate	
	Tues. 11	29 .887	70	51	clear,	N W	fresh	
	Wed. 12	30 .065	72	52	clear,	South	mod'rate	
New M.	Thur. 13	30 .015	81	61	clear,	N W	mod'rate	Mean height of Barometer, during the month, In. 30.513
	Fri. 14	29 .950	80	70	clear,	West	mod'rate	
	Sat. 15	29 .936	80	73	clear,	West	mod'rate	
	Sun. 16	29 .940	78	65	clear,	N W	strong	
	Mon. 17	30 .198	76	65	clear,	S & W	mod'rate	
	Tues. 18	30 .211	76	55	clear,	East	mod'rate	
1st Qr.	Wed. 19	30 .212	72	63	rain,	S & E	mod'rate	.8
	Thur. 20	30 .120	73	65	rain,	S & E	mod'rate	
	Fri. 21	30 .025	76	67	rain, cloudy,	S & E	mod'rate	
	Sat. 22	30 .125	75	66	clear,	N W	mod'rate	
	Sun. 23	29 .042	78	64	cloudy, clear,	S & E	light	
	Mon. 24	29 .756	81	71	clear, rain, cloudy,	N W	fresh	
	Tues. 25	29 .857	72	60	clear,	N & W	mod'rate	2.3
	Wed. 26	29 .870	74	67	clear,	N & W	mod'rate	
	Thur. 27	30 .137	73	63	clear,	N & W	mod'rate	
	Fri. 28	30 .229	75	69	clear, rain,	S & W	light	
	Sat. 29	30 .235	74	64	clear,	N & E	mod'rate	
	Sun. 30	30 .240	74	65	clear,	S & E	mod'rate	

24 hours, viz: at 3 A. M. 9 A. M. 3 P. M. and 9 P. M.

The columns of temperature will consequently indicate the mean temperatures when the sun is above or below the horizon.

In the column of weather, the words "cloudy, rain, clear," indicate the different changes during the 24 hours in the order in which they occur. So, likewise, of the winds.

